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PARLIAMENTARY POWER DEBATED IN GREAT BRITAIN

Herbert Samuel Criticizes French Commission Plan and Winston Churchill Advises Secret Sessions—Exchanges Discussed

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The House of Commons yesterday discussed the exchange of civilian prisoners and the decay of parliamentary control over the executive. In the House of Lords, the War Secretary, Lord Derby, foreshadowed drastic steps to get more men for the army. The Government spokesman in the House of Commons said all for exchange was impossible, as it would give Germany a balance of 20,000 men for use in her army. The Government were still ready to consider man for man exchange, or if desired mutual internment in a neutral country.

Charles Henry urged the introduction of the system of the French commissions, with a view to restoring the influence of the House of Commons and checking the growth of bureaucracy.

Herbert Samuel criticized, with great insight, the system of French commissions, but while condemning it supported the idea that the House of Commons' control was diminishing and should be restored, especially in the field of finance. He contended that the House of Commons should be able to change Government measures without bringing about a general election.

Winston Churchill in a vigorous speech advocated secret sessions, contending that the lack of vigilance by the House of Commons had been responsible for serious military disasters. The Ministers now had more intimate relations with the press than with the House of Commons.

Mr. Bonar Law in reply indicated a considerable sympathy with the idea of secret sessions and said that the Prime Minister had changed his views on the French system. Mr. Brand told them he had been compelled to make at least one speech daily before one or another of committees for 30 days in succession. Mr. Bonar Law however took an opposite line from Mr. Churchill, contending the individual member's power was greater than when the party system was at full strength.

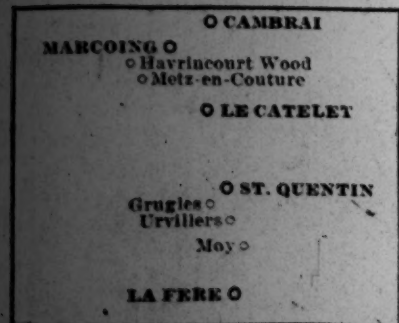
In the House of Lords, Lord Derby, Secretary for War, after reference to the unpopularity of the recent bill empowering the reexamination of men medically rejected or discharged from the army, said that it was to be the only measure to fill the ranks of the army he would be extremely reluctant to support it. But, he said, there will have to be undertaken larger and more drastic measures to find the men

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

Anybody who has followed the fighting for the last two weeks will realize that the British from Arras to the Somme have been engaged in making a series of small salients in the German line, and then biting each of these off so as to straighten their own line. In this way they have pushed their own line up to the Hindenburg line on their own southern flank, whilst they have prevented the Germans from straightening out the line along their northern flank, if that were over the intention of the Germans. The Germans consequently have not been able to straighten their line from Lille to Cambrai, with the result that what is known as the Arras salient still remains.

In the northern part of this line, that is to say, from the front of Arras toward Cambrai, Sir Douglas Haig, hammering at the German front, is forcing his way down the River Colijne and also along the railway from Croisilles to Cambrai. Further south, advancing direct east from Baginval, he has carried village after village until yesterday his troops succeeded in storming Metz-en-Couture, a little town some three miles west of the railway line from Cambrai to Peronne. North of this lies Havrincourt Wood, (Continued on page six, column five)



Large map shows St. Quentin communication lines and neighboring villages. Diagram indicates in light type points occupied by Anglo-French forces, with the exception of Havrincourt Wood, for which both armies are contesting; strongholds in possession of the Germans appear in heavy type.

UNREST INCREASES IN GREEK CAPITAL

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ATHENS, Greece (Thursday)—With the reappearance of the two chief Venizelist journals there is an increase of restlessness in Athens.

STRONG APPEAL IN BRITAIN FOR MORE ARMY MEN

Sir William Robertson Makes Specific Demand for Another 500,000 Troops Before July—Why Germans Retreat

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—In making a strong appeal for men at a conference on the trade cards scheme, under which trade unions can exempt its members from military service and to which strong exception has been taken, Sir William Robertson, chief of the Imperial staff at Army headquarters, officially confirmed the statement that Germany has increased her soldiers by 1,000,000 and has many more divisions in the field than she had last year. He again reiterated his general demand that every man and woman in the country should do a full day's work of an essential nature and made a specific demand that another 500,000 men should be provided between now and July next.

His view of the retreat from the Somme was neither optimistic nor pessimistic but a common-sense valuation of the facts. Germany, he said, is retreating because she dare not stand up to further punishment in the positions she occupied. No one retires in war voluntarily. But she is not yet beaten. She is going back in the hope of becoming stronger, and numerically she is stronger now than at any time during the war.

Sir William, who asked his hearers to accept him as a working man who began at the bottom of the ladder and spent several years in the ranks and who knew how a working man looked at these matters, touched on the contention that the War Office did not make the best use of the men it got. He admitted that the War Office made mistakes, but held that the consequence of improvisation was confused.

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ALSACE-LORRAINE FRENCH REGISTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

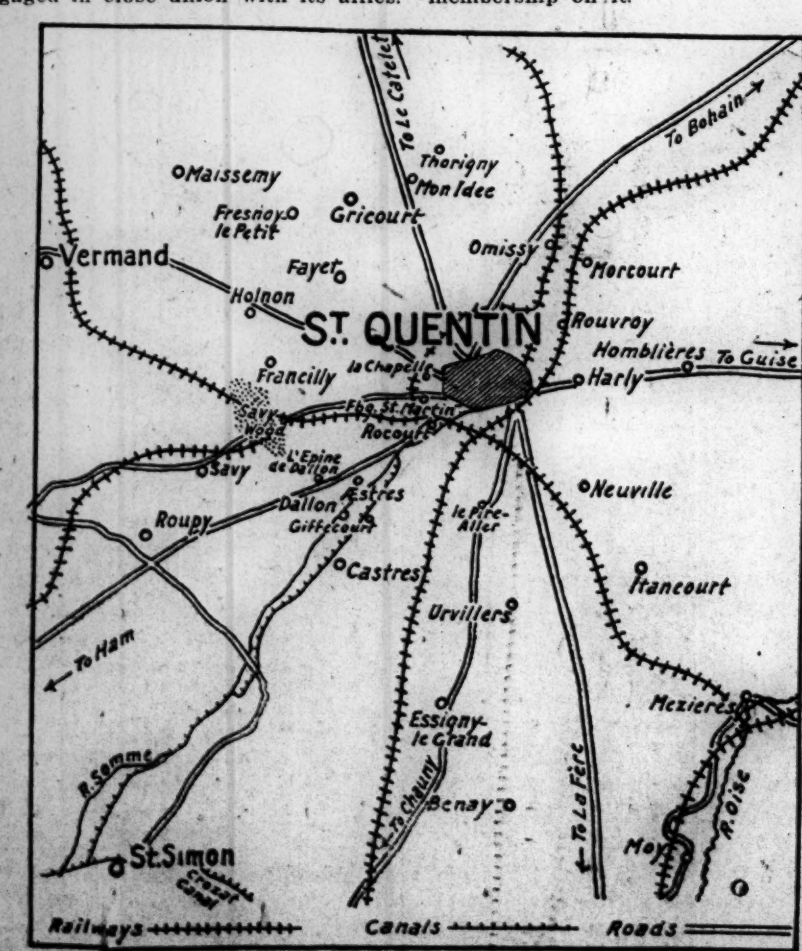
NEW YORK, N. Y.—Natives of Alsace-Lorraine who are not citizens of the United States are informed by Les Amis de l'Alsace-Lorraine that they can place themselves under the protection of France, so as not to be considered as Germans, by addressing themselves to that society, at 599 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

The Society has official sanction of the French Government, the French Embassy and the Consul-General of France in this city, and is authorized to pass upon all bona fide natives of Alsace-Lorraine.

M. RODZIANKO ON RUSSIA'S POSITION

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—M. Rodzianko, replying to a message of congratulation by the National Liberal Federation, says he hopes the "mighty spirit of freedom, to the growth of which the noble traditions of British liberalism have largely contributed, will triumph over all obstacles and insure a glorious end of the struggle in which Russia is engaged in close union with its allies."



WAR FUND TO EXCEED THREE BILLION ASKED

Navy Personnel Increase Urged to 150,000 Men and Marine Corps to 30,000—Army to Use Nearly \$3,000,000,000

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Government today took its first active steps in furnishing money for war preparations. Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo asked Congress to appropriate about \$3,400,000,000 for Army and Navy expenses.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels asked that the Navy personnel be increased from 87,000 to 150,000, and the Marine Corps personnel from about 17,000 to 30,000.

The Army Mr. McAdoo said, would require \$2,932,537,933, and the Navy \$292,538,790, in addition to regular expenses.

The estimate in blanket form called for the money "for military expenditures under the War Department necessary for the National defense for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended by the Secretary of War under such regulations as the President may prescribe, to be immediately available and to maintain available until expended."

The Department of Justice coincidentally asked a deficiency appropriation of the bureau of investigation work to be available during 1917-1918 of \$300,000. The coast guard service sought \$600,000, wherewith to extend its communication system for the National defense.

Besides the sums mentioned, Secretary Daniels, through Secretary McAdoo, asked an additional \$175,855,761, to be available until June, 1918, to care for the additional personnel of the Navy and the Marine Corps.

These facts became known today after Senator Simmons, chairman of the Finance Committee, had conferred with Secretary McAdoo on revenue measures.

Neither official would discuss the plans, but it is known that concrete proposals looking toward the near \$3,500,000,000 bond issue would shortly be proposed to Congress in formally presented resolutions. Unofficial estimates presented to Federal Reserve Board officials indicate that \$2,000,000,000 can be raised at once and without difficulty through a bond issue, at the 3 1/2 per cent interest rate.

Plans for such a war budget were discussed in greatest detail yesterday at a meeting here of the Federal Reserve Board governors. The governors, after discussion of the interest rate, favored the higher rate at the start rather than an initial issue at a low rate with subsequent issues at higher rates.

Treasury officials today discussed possible means of raising revenue for financing the war by direct taxation. The Government will raise approximately \$750,000,000 this year through the internal revenue bureau. It is estimated that proposed increases in the inheritance tax alone would increase this source of revenue by \$500,000,000, one proposal being that the Government increase the rate on taxation on large estates up to 30 per cent.

The income tax, under present rates, will yield, it is estimated, \$325,000,000 this year. The lowering of the exemption to \$2000 and increasing the rate on large incomes would swell this sum to vast figures. The estimated increase of inheritance tax through this channel alone, according to one official, would amount to at least \$100,000,000 annually.

FOOD CONTROL FAVORED

CHICAGO, Ill.—Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade have passed a resolution favoring a national food control commission, and telegraphed President Wilson proposing the name of President Griffin of the board for membership on it.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL MAY FORM ALLIANCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

MADRID, Spain (Thursday)—Dr. Afonso Costa, Portuguese Minister of Finance, is at present in Madrid on his way to Paris. Señor Costa expresses his belief that the war will end this year in a victory for the Allies. He says the Portuguese people were unanimously in favor of the participation of the country in the war and that Portugal entered the war because her ancient ally England had to fight, just as England would have come to the rescue of Portugal if she had been attacked.

The German retreat said Dr. Costa "is a good omen." The greatest strength of the Central Empires is spent. After the war there will be an extremely rapid development industrially and commercially and the Allies and their neutral neighbors such as Spain will derive the full benefit of it. He considers it is not impossible that diplomacy will effect an alliance between Spain and Portugal.

NO INDICATIONS OF DROP IN COAL PRICE IN BOSTON

Consumers Who Have Been Accustomed to Take Advantage of April 1 Reduction of 50 Cents a Ton Still Await Notice

Coal consumers in Boston who have been waiting for the usual reduction in the price of coal in order to secure their normal supplies for next season are wondering if the customary reduction will be made at all this year. Poston coal dealers declared that they have not been able to secure satisfactory information from the mine operators as to prices, and wherever there has been an announced reduction an increase in the transportation rates has followed.

With the announcement by the Federal Trade Commission that failure to grant the usual spring reduction of 50 cents a ton could not be justified on the grounds of increased cost of production and the subsequent announcement of certain companies that they would grant the usual reduction, consumers were of the opinion that they would enjoy, as in the past, the benefit of the reduction in the spring.

This reduction has always been assumed to be of mutual benefit to producers and consumers alike in that it has enabled the mines to continue operation throughout the year, and the consumer has been granted a lower price by buying coal several months in advance of actual need.

One large Boston dealer said today that with coal retailing at \$9.50 a ton, the price was about \$2 a ton higher than one year ago. He stated

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KING SENDS REPLY TO WAR CONFERENCE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—At a meeting of the Imperial War Conference on April 4, in reply to a resolution passed at the first meeting of the conference expressing the devoted loyalty of all portions of the Empire represented at the conference, a message from King George was read thanking the conference for the assurance of devoted loyalty of all parts of the Empire to his throne and person.

The King was glad to note that India was represented for the first time at the council board and received the resolution with particular pleasure as being the first act of the Imperial War Conference. He also expressed keen interest in the deliberations which he hoped might lead to a closer knitting together of all parts of his Empire in their united efforts to bring the present war to a victorious conclusion.

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GERMANS SEEK TO BRING ABOUT A NEGRO REVOLT

Evidence Discovered in Some of the Southern States—Negro Leaders Declare That Their Race Will Remain Loyal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Reports were current in many southern cities on Wednesday that German influence and money are being used in an effort to foment a revolt among the Negroes of the South. While Federal and other officials of Atlanta denied any knowledge of German activity in this direction, significant admissions were made by Federal agents in Birmingham, Ala., and New Orleans, La.

In New Orleans, it was admitted in a guarded way that representatives of German authority had been at work among the Negroes of Louisiana, and of Mississippi and Alabama, trying to incite the Negroes to rise against the United States and strike for equality with the whites in case of war with Germany. According to these United States agents, the majority of the plots have been nipped in the bud, though the operations of the Germans are said to have resulted in the exodus of numbers of Negroes to northern cities, where it is alleged they were to be provided with arms and ammunition.

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AMERICAN RELIEF COMMISSION NOW IN SWITZERLAND

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

BERNE, Switzerland (Thursday)—Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock and the legation and consulate staffs have arrived here, together with the members of the American Relief Commission. Six members of the relief commission have been working in military areas will be retained for a little while. Every courtesy was shown Americans.

Mr. Whitlock would not talk about the condition of Belgium before reporting to his Government, but others made it clear that five-sixths, at least, of the people would have starved in a few weeks had it not been for the American Relief Commission. There is no decrease in resentment felt by the Belgians against the invaders of their country, particularly as it is conjectured that the Germans have no intention of relinquishing their hold in Belgium.

It also appears that there is perhaps at the moment more food in Belgium than in Germany, with certain exceptions.

Conditions in Belgium

Population Faces Starvation if Relief Is Not Forthcoming

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—A statement by Mr. Hoover, chairman of the American Relief Commission, says the food supply of Belgium in the matter of cereals and fats is less than 30 days ahead and that starvation of the Belgian population is only that distance removed. The obligation still stands for the Allied governments to extend every measure and every patience that this mass of 10,000,000 people may be preserved to enjoy the liberty and independence for which whole democracies of the world are today offering themselves in sacrifice. To reinforce these statements, Mr. Hoover recounts well-known facts, such as that the imports of the relief commission only brought the total food supply of Belgium up to 50 per cent short of the pre-war standard and that in Belgium 3,500,000 destitute people live upon an average income of less than 6 francs per week from the relief commission.

AMBASSADOR PENFIELD TO LEAVE VIENNA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frederick C. Penfield, United States Ambassador to Austria, will leave Vienna for Washington tomorrow, April 6, the State Department announced today.

The American Embassy, it was stated, will remain open under the charge of the attaché.

BRITAIN AIMSTO DEFEAT GERMAN U-BOAT EFFORTS

Takes Measures on Shipping and Food to Tide Over Critical Period—Lancashire Cotton Exports to Be Reduced

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Until America is ready to assist in the antisubmarine campaign the British Government is adopting among other measures plans for the organization of shipping and economy in food so that the fullest use may be made of all available tonnage. The preoccupation of the British Government at present is admittedly to tide over the few critical months immediately ahead. The reckoning is that unless the German submarines succeed in isolating and reducing Great Britain in these months, as the mass of the German public confidently expects, they will never succeed, for the weight of the Allies' offensive measures will then fall on the Central Empires with crushing effect.

With the entry of America, the British outlook on this immediate future perceptibly brightens, though by itself the country in the view of its leaders can weather the crisis.

As a further measure of safety, the Shipping Controller appears to be carrying out a process of combing out ships from various routes for use on other routes and the Government's attention was drawn in the House of Commons yesterday to the serious effect of the resulting shortage of tonnage on exports, particularly cotton goods.

Sir Leo Chiozza Money, replying for the Shipping Controller, said the latter had requisitioned or was requisitioning 1000 more vessels, including 800 cargo liners trading in well established routes throughout the world, as imports had to be the first consideration, both for war purposes and the need of the civilian population. He mentioned that the Dominions had patriotically accepted the limitation of shipping.

In Lancashire it is assumed that a drastic reduction of the export of cotton goods is the purpose of the Government by the transference to nearer routes of ships carrying these exports to distant parts of the world. A note of alarm has naturally been sounded in Lancashire, where it is held that the Government statements have not indicated that losses by submarines have brought tonnage to such a pass.

These facts, at any rate, give the various steps now being taken for economizing food and so relieving the tonnage problem. The status of important war measures and the confidence of the authorities may possibly be gauged from the fact that they still proceed largely on a voluntary basis. Last night, however, the Food Controller issued new regulations to come

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MISSOURIAN IS TORPEDOED IN MEDITERRANEAN

No Warning Given to Steamer—Crew, Including Thirty-two Americans, Reported Saved

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The American steamer Missourian, with 32 Americans, has been torpedoed and sunk without warning in the Mediterranean, according to a dispatch received by the State Department today from the United States consul at Genoa. All on board were saved.

The dispatch did not state where or on what day the torpedoing occurred. Following is the consul's cable message:

"Unarmed American steamer Missourian, 4981 tons, Master William Lyons, built at Sparrows Point, owners American-Hawaiian Steamship Company, 53 crew, including master and officers, 32 Americans, balance various nationalities. Left Genoa April 4 for the United States, according to telegram received from master, sunk without warning."

"Following from Lyons at Porto Maurizio: 'American Consul General: Sunk without warning. Crew saved. Leave for Genoa 7 p.m.'"

The Missourian made three trips to Boston under charter to the France & Canada Steamship Company running to St. Nazaire, France, and carrying supplies to the French Government. Captain Lyons was in command of the steamer, which sailed from Boston July 22, Nov. 11, 1916, and Jan. 8, 1917, on the three trips here. The Missourian was a 734-ton steamer, 491 feet long, and was built in 1903 by the Maryland Steel Company. She was registered at New York.

HOUSE TO PASS WAR MEASURE BEFORE NIGHT

Pacifists Are Not Expected to Cast More Than Twenty Votes in Opposition to Resolution—Patriotic Speeches Made

A state of war between Germany and the United States having been recognized in the resolution passed by the United States Senate Wednesday night, the House of Representatives is expected to take similar action late today, thus completing the congressional endorsement of the course indicated in Monday's pronouncement by President Wilson. Meanwhile, recruiting for Army and Navy proceeds rapidly, war loans are being voted in the states, the Federal Government is arranging to control the food supply of the country by the agency of a special commission, Congress will be asked for a large appropriation for Army and Navy expenses and to increase the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, railroads are being so correlated by their managements that they can be operated under Federal direction, and National guardsmen already mobilized are extending the protection already initiated for munitions plants, factories, and transportation lines. As an additional war measure, there is active discussion of a plan for Federal restriction on the manufacture and sale of liquor.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Late today the House is expected to pass the war resolution by a large majority, thus taking the final step in the formal declaration of the existence of a state of war between the United States and the Imperial German Government. The Senate having passed the Administration resolution Wednesday night, the action of the House becomes the action of the Congress.

The resolution unquestionably will be enacted in the precise form in which it left the Senate, where it was materially strengthened in committee, empowering the President to use the entire naval and military forces of the Nation and pledging all the country's resources to insure victory in a war "thrust upon the United States."

Representative Britten of Illinois this afternoon proposed an amendment to the resolution which would add a proviso that no part of the military forces of the nation be ordered to do land duty in Europe, Asia or Africa until Congress so directs.

The House is expected to pass the resolution by a favorable vote considerably larger in proportion than was the vote in the Senate. It is ascertained by a preliminary inquiry that less than 20 votes will be cast by the antiwar faction in the lower branch.

The House is proceeding with discussion of the war measure under unanimous consent, and a motion for the previous question will end debate and finally dispose of the resolution. Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee is expected to put such a motion in the late afternoon or early evening, after the members have had full opportunity to express their views.

During the early hours of the debate the chief opposition came from Representative Cooper of Wisconsin. His argument was punctuated by applause by groups of pacifists on both sides of the hall. He charged that the British blockade was starving women and children in Germany in violation of international law, and declared that the United States purposes to go to war simply to overthrow the German Government. This latter statement was in sharp contrast with the argument of the pacifist element in the Senate on Wednesday, Senator Norris of Nebraska particularly emphasizing though ineffectually the argument that the country was about to be precipitated in the war over the lure of gold.

Representative Foss of Illinois challenged the statements of his colleague, Mr. Britten, declaring the country will go to war to defend American rights to the high seas and to protect the Stars and Stripes. "Representative Britten has argued," he said, "that 90 per cent of the people of the United States do not want war, an issue which brings forth not a single word of denial, for it is universally accepted that no one desires war, but that an overwhelming majority of the people in the East and the West are willing and ready to defend their country's rights from invasion by an irresponsible European government."

House Debate On

Representatives in Patriotic Speeches on War Resolution

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House today prepared to make war against

(Continued on page four, column one)

TREATY ITSELF MAY ESTABLISH GERMAN BREACH

Specific Conventions Cited in Denial of Violations Appear to Prohibit Very Acts Committed by Undersea Craft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. Paul Ritter, the Swiss Minister, called at the State Department Wednesday and delivered the following communication:

"The German Government challenges the assertion that it has violated the treaties of 1785, 1799, and 1828. American citizens may freely leave Germany and for the most part have already done so. That departure from the country is delayed under certain circumstances is to be ascribed to necessary precautionary measures.

"Since the provisions of article 12 of the treaty of 1785, and article 13 of the treaty of 1799, do not oppose blockade or obstructions similar to blockade, the U-boat warfare does not contravene them. In turn, Germany had to reapproach the United States with a violation of those treaties in that without justification on the ground of neutrality it prevented the departure on and after the beginning of the war of various German merchant vessels, contrary to the treaty of 1828; contrary to article 19 of the treaty of 1799, the American Government in the Appam case also contested the right of the prize to stay in American ports and permitted judicial proceedings against the prize.

"Until further notice, the German Government will adhere to the maintenance of Article 23, of the treaty of 1799, inasmuch as it assumes from the declaration heretofore made by the State Department that the American Government holds the same view for the present situation as well as for a possible state of war; in the same supposition it will place a liberal construction upon the article, that is to say, will not prevent money remittances to the United States and also in particular honor imperial treasury certificates and continue to allow Americans to depart."

Article 12 of the treaty of 1828, referred to in the memorandum, is as follows:

"The twelfth article of treaty of amity and commerce concluded between the parties in 1785, and the articles from the thirteenth to the twenty-fourth inclusive, of that which was concluded at Berlin in 1799, with the exception of the last paragraph in the nineteenth article relating to treaties with Great Britain, are hereby revived with the same force and virtue as if they made part of the context of the present treaty, it being, however, understood, that the stipulations contained in the articles thus revived shall be always considered as in no manner affecting the treaties or conventions concluded by either party with other Powers during the interval between the expiration of the said treaty of 1799 and commencement of the operation of the present treaty."

Article 13 of the treaty of 1799, also referred to in the same connection, makes no essential change.

Officials have noted that Germany "reproaches" the United States with a violation of these treaties in that, without justification on the ground of neutrality, it prevented the departure, on and after the beginning of the war, of various German merchant vessels, contrary to the treaty of 1828; and cites article 19 of the treaty of 1799 as having been violated in the Appam case.

Article 19 is as follows:

"The vessels of war, public and private, of both parties, should carry freely wherever they please, the vessels and effects taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duties, charges or fees to officers of admiralty, of the customs, or any others; nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched or put under legal process, when they come to and enter the ports of the other party, but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessel shall be obliged to show. But, conformably to the treaties existing between the United States and Great Britain, no vessel that shall have made a prize on British subjects shall have a right to shelter in the ports of the United States, but if forced therein by tempests, or any other danger or accident of the sea, they shall be obliged to depart as soon as possible."

The representation of the German Government that the United States has held any German merchant vessels without warrant of law is held untenable by officials. As a matter of fact, the sequestration of all these ships was sought originally either by their captains or owners. They have been held in port by the United States in the process of seeking to protect its nationality, as it was discovered, in the early days of the war, it was the policy of German merchantmen to leave a neutral port and later become converted into raiders. In such cases the neutral port from which such a vessel clears becomes, in international law, the base of operations for all damage that ensues, and the neutral is liable for such damages.

In the case of the Appam, it was said that the treaty obligation applied to the captured ships brought into port by a war vessel. The Appam was brought in under no such conditions, but entered Norfolk Harbor unconvicted.

The German memorandum mentions the treaty of 1785 behind which it

now seeks to take refuge in its allegations against the United States.

Article 12 of that treaty provides: "If one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war with any other power, the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neutral with the belligerent powers shall not be interrupted. On the contrary, in that case, as in full peace, the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports and on the coasts of the belligerent parties, free vessels making free goods, in so much that all things shall be adjudged free which shall be on board any vessel belonging to the neutral party, although such things shall belong to an enemy of the other; and the same freedom shall be extended to persons who shall be on board a free vessel, although they shall be enemies to the other party, unless they be soldiers in actual service of such enemy."

It appears from this that it may be possible that there might be some application of this section to the present unrestricted warfare Germany is waging on the seas against all commerce, that of the United States, with whom she has this treaty, included.

PLAN TO UTILIZE ELECTRIC POWER OF BARREN JACK

By The Christian Science Monitor special Australian correspondent

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—A scheme for the utilization of the water of Barren Jack, along the Murrumbidgee River to generate electric power, was fully discussed by the New South Wales Parliament some months since, with the result that it has been decided to carry it into effect. Provision, in fact, was made, in the original designs for this important reservoir in 1908, for a future hydro-electric development.

The primary purpose of a water storage, that of irrigation, leaves in this instance, available for other requirements the equivalent of 165 cubic feet of water per second, discharged under a head of 100 feet. At the Barren Jack Dam, this creates, in terms of electricity, and transmitted to a distance of 100 miles, 9,217,000 electric units per year. The figures quoted are the minimum, and the utilization of such a power would be of immense benefit to the towns within the 100 mile radius of Barren Jack.

With regard to the water supply also of these towns, dependent as they are upon the Murrumbidgee River, the scheme under discussion may prove a most satisfactory solution. A conversion, at a moderate cost of the present steam pumping engines, to electric drive, would supply the necessary current from Barren Jack.

The estimated cost of constructing a power house and of installing turbines, alternators, and so on at Barren Jack, constructing transmission lines to Yass, Jugiong, Cootamundra, Tenandra, and Junee, is £100,000, and the estimated annual charges, including interest on capital, sinking fund to pay off in 25 years, and wages would be £9095. Against this it is considered that the sale of electricity within the next four or five years in the towns and at the pumping stations mentioned will total 3,615,000 units per annum. This, if sold at the rate of 3/4d. per unit for power, and 1d. per unit for lighting at the terminal switches, would yield £11,688, leaving a direct profit of £2593 per annum to the credit of the undertaking.

In view of the expressed intention of the Government to proceed with the development of the irrigation areas at Mirrool and Lorton, and to provide farms for a number of returned soldiers, it may be found advantageous to extend the transmission lines from Cootamundra to Griffith, and from Junee via Ganmain, Coolamon, and Narrandera to Lorton, junctioning the two lines through the irrigation areas. By this arrangement, while supplying these areas with the much-needed source of power and light, a profitable market may be found along the transmission lines in the town mentioned. These extensions of transmission lines, which are not included in the estimate of £100,000 submitted, would each require to be taken on its merits financially, a question which is now being considered.

ENGAGEMENT OF LABOR IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—With reference to the Restricted Occupations Order which was made by the Minister of Munitions at the instance of the Director-General of National Service on Feb. 28, arrangements have been made between the Director-General of National Service and the Minister of Labor whereby the managers of employment exchanges are empowered to give consent, on behalf of the Director-General, to the engagement of labor in the restricted occupations in cases in which:

(a) An employer requires a specified number of men for work of national importance in respect of which he can produce a Priority A Certificate.

(b) An employer requires a man who had been offered to him through an employment exchange prior to March 2.

(c) An employer requires a man who has applied to an employment exchange for work and has failed to obtain employment for a continuous period of six working days; the period of employment in each case not to exceed one month or such further period as may be authorized by the Director-General.

The Director-General has also decided that the restrictions in the order shall not be enforced in respect of any sailor or soldier who has been discharged from the naval or military services of the Crown "in consequence of disablement or ill health."

The above arrangements are of a preliminary nature and will be modified or extended from time to time as may be found necessary.

ANTISALOON SENTIMENT IN MIDDLE WEST

Dry Vote of Towns in Several States Held to Show Great Increase in Sentiment—Two Capital Cities Are Won Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Sentiment against the saloon in the Middle West, as manifested in two State capitals—Springfield in this State and Madison in Wisconsin, adjoining, to say nothing of Duluth and a number of other Minnesota, Wisconsin and Illinois localities voting dry Tuesday—is apparently advancing at a very rapid pace. Springfield, always wet, has been one of the strongholds of the saloon.

Commenting on the results in Illinois Tuesday, District Superintendent E. J. Davis of the State Anti-Saloon League said in a representative of The Christian Science Monitor: "It is a great victory. Such a change in sentiment as this would make prohibition certain if the people could vote on it. In Illinois the State would go dry by 100,000. If we could only get a State-wide enabling act through Congress it would not take long to get national prohibition and for the machinery of the Government to move. The sentiment of the people is ripe for it."

Wisconsin Vote Close

Dry Gains Are Made, but Hard Battle Is Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Practically complete returns from more than 100 cities and towns which held local option elections in Wisconsin Tuesday, show that the issue of a wet or dry State, once it comes to a vote through the enactment of the bill pending before the Legislature for a State referendum, would result in a very close race. In Tuesday's election, 45 wet towns went dry, 12 dry towns went wet, 40 dry towns stayed dry, and 55 wet towns stayed wet.

The biggest victory for the drys was at Madison, the State capital. The biggest victory for wets was at Superior. At the latter place local conditions entered in because of the rivalry between Duluth and Superior. Duluth is dry, and Superior, it is said, figured that by going wet it might regain some of the commercial prestige it had before Duluth became the chief Lake Superior port.

Wherever the referendum question entered into the election arguments, the wets pointed out the futility of a few places voting dry if there was to be a referendum while the drys held that communities voting dry now would be in better position if State-wide prohibition should carry.

Illinois Drys Gain

Springfield, the State Capital, Freed From the Saloon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Full unofficial returns from Tuesday's wet and dry elections in Illinois, show that 10 new towns voted dry, 11 previously dry remained dry, two dry voted wet, and nine wet remained wet. The voting of Springfield, the State capital, dry, makes 71 out of the 102 county seats of Illinois free from the saloon. It was the women's vote that put Springfield dry, the count standing 4719 men and 6072 women, dry, as against 6596 men and 3737 women, wet.

LAWRENCE BRIDGE DISPUTE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass.—The long controversy between the city of Lawrence and a manufacturing company over the construction of the canal bridges forming part of the approaches to the new Central Bridge was settled Tuesday, when the company agreed to pay \$40,000 toward the building of the structures. The dispute arose over the conditions stated in the original charter of the company, which provided that the latter build and take care of all canal bridges. Work on the bridges will begin at once.

NEW BRUNSWICK CABINET

FREDERICTON, N. B.—Walter E. Foster, recently appointed Premier of New Brunswick, has announced the personnel of his cabinet as follows: J. P. Byrne of Gloucester, attorney-general; J. P. Venot of Gloucester, public works; Robert E. Murray of Northumberland, provincial secretary; Dr. E. A. Smith of Westmoreland, land and mines; J. F. Tweeddale of Victoria, agriculture; L. A. Dugal of Madawaska, Dr. W. F. Roberts of St. John and C. W. Robinson of Moncton City, without portfolio.

MISSISSIPPI TRAFFIC MEETING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—At a conference here recently of representatives of local commercial organizations and of trade bodies from further up the Mississippi Valley, it was decided to call a meeting of persons interested in the revival of Mississippi River traffic here in April. M. J. Sanders, president of the New Orleans Board of Trade, presided.

UNITY KEYNOTE OF MEETING AT FRENCH CAPITAL

Cabinet and Other Departments of State Represented at Great Sorbonne Gathering

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

PARIS, France.—A great manifestation of national unity was seen in the gathering at the Sorbonne recently of representatives of all the great public bodies of France. Not only were the President of the Republic, the President of the Senate, the Premier, the ministers and the diplomatic corps of all the Allied nations present, but delegates attended of every phase of political and religious opinions and of the intellectual, economic, industrial and commercial associations of France. M. Paul Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies, and of the national federation of the great French associations, by whom the meeting was called, took the chair.

The arrival of the President of the Republic, of the members of the Government, of the President of the Senate, and of the diplomatic corps was marked by the playing of the "Marseillaise" by the Colonne-Lamoureux orchestra, the entire audience standing. M. Deschanel in his opening speech declared that France, after 31 months of the most terrible war, was still united as on the first day of the hostilities. Every Frenchman has but one thought, one purpose, he said, to drive the enemy out of the country. We are touching on the most crucial period of all time. This war is the greatest of wars, not only because of the extent of its field of operations, the number of men and peoples involved, but because the moral inheritance of humanity is at stake.

The stake is the morality of the world. The time has come, said M. Deschanel, president of the Chamber of Deputies, for France and her Allies to make the supreme effort for a victory which will establish a peace in conformity to justice and right; a peace which will make it impossible for Germany to harm her neighbors, and which will establish in Europe and in the world a régime which will prevent the recurrence of a catastrophe such as is now afflicting the entire human race. To gain this victory we must be prepared to endure hardship, we must be ready to accept all the sacrifices demanded of us.

Representatives of Roman Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and Muhammadan associations having spoken, M. Jean Alcaud of the French Academy recited a sonnet in honor of the sons of France fallen in the defense of their country. The declaration made by the representative of the Educational League was followed by that of the Ligue des Droits de l'Homme, delivered by M. F. Buisson. In this war, he said, the league defends what it has always defended, territorial integrity, the inviolability of the national conscience and the independence of oppressed nations. It supports, against the pretensions of one State to become the master of the world, the right of the world to have no masters. It is essential to the future of humanity that the belief which places right at the mercy of might should be conquered.

The League of the Rights of Man is opposed to all annexation, to all dismemberment of a nation by violent means and against the will of the inhabitants. It has noted the solemn promises of the statesmen of the Entente, and the generous initiative of the President of the Great American democracy. Trusting in the enlightenment and the energy of the peoples, it hopes that out of this monstrous war will arise a society of nations based on the institution of an international law protected by positive sanctions from the caprice of emperors and the whims of diplomats.

M. Maurice Barrès having spoken on behalf of the League of Patriots, Mme. Jules Siegfried read the declaration of the women of France and M. Adrien Mithouard that of the Paris municipality; at the close of which, in the name of all the communes of France, M. Mithouard handed a palm leaf to the Mayor of Verdun as the representative of Verdun, the bulwark of the national defense.

It was several minutes before the cheering had sufficiently subsided to enable the Mayor to express his thanks in the name of the great fortress. A number of other representative associations having been heard, the meeting terminated with a declaration made by M. Viviani on behalf of the Government. After 30 months of war the resolve of France is strong and unbroken, he said. We are still face to face with the enemy. We must neither undervalue nor overvalue his strength. Closed in by the ring of iron and of fire which France and the Allies have formed, Germany is making ready for a desperate effort. We are ready. When a nation has borne without wavering a formidable onslaught, it neither brags nor trembles. To enable our children to live free lives, and in the cause of justice, France, with her allies, stands erect and ready.

MOTOR TRAFFIC SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COVENTRY, England.—A proposal, made by the Ministry of Munitions, was brought before the Coventry Chamber of Commerce recently by Mr. E. V. Dodd to initiate a system of motor traffic in the Midlands preparatory to extending the plan to other parts of the country. The proposal was welcomed by the meeting, who promised their support and decided to send a letter to the agent of the Ministry in Birmingham with the proposal that a traffic office attached to the Chamber of Commerce should be opened in Coventry.

ARMY SUPPLY CONTRACTS ARE SAFEGUARDED

Full Cooperation of Business Men With Quartermasters Is Assured as Result of Conference in Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Carrying instructions with them for the big work ahead, the chairmen of the committees of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, working under the authority of the Council of National Defense, adjourned Wednesday after a two-day session at Washington. They will meet the Secretary of War today before returning to their homes.

The committees were recently appointed for the purpose of cooperating with the army district depot quartermasters in the purchasing of supplies, and to outline a campaign against excessive war profits. Each of the 14 chairmen summoned was present.

Bascom Little of Cleveland, the general chairman of the National Chamber Committees, said that the business men came to Washington to have General Sharpe, Quartermaster-General of the Army, instruct them.

"As a result of our conference," Mr. Little went on, "General Sharpe, who originated the plan for civilian association with the quartermaster's department, has given the committee-men the widest freedom in the method and manner of committee operations." Col. William E. Horton of the quartermaster's department also spent some time with the committee heads, and cleared up many questions which were asked of him. Colonel Horton has had a large experience in the quartermaster's department, and is thoroughly familiar with the needs of the service and the manner in which the department operates.

Secretary Goodwin of the National Chamber said two points of special importance developed at the conference: First, that the work of the advisory committees should be purely advisory and concern itself largely with the industries affected by Government purchases and the furnishing of the quartermasters of any special detailed knowledge concerning the industries which the civilians are possessed of. The second point was that the committees should have absolutely no authority over or control of the awarding of contracts for supplies, or in determining to whom the contracts should be awarded.

The various chairmen reported they had met with uniform courtesy and cooperation from the department, and expressed the opinion that much good would come from the further development of the association between the Army and private business men. It was added that the spirit of cooperation which was manifested throughout the entire meeting will unquestionably result in the more speedy organization of the Nation for war.

Those present, in addition to Mr. Little, were: For the New York District, Edward D. Page; Chicago, H. B. Lyford, vice-president Hibbard-Spencer-Bartlett Company; Philadelphia, Pa., Calvin M. Smith, president Young, Smyth, Field Company; Boston, James L. Richards, president Consolidated Gas Company; New Orleans, Albert Mackie, president Mackie Grocery Company; Omaha, W. D. Hosford, vice-president John Deere Plow Company; Portland, Ore., Charles F. Swiggart; San Antonio, Luther B. Clegg, president San Antonio Printing Company; Jeffersonville, Ind., Thomas F. Smith, president Louisville Paper Company; Seattle, J. D. Lowman, vice-president Union Savings & Trust Company; St. Louis, W. A. Lyman, president Wagner Electric Manufacturing Company; San Francisco, F. Dohrmann, manager Dohrmann Commercial Company; El Paso, C. J. Maple, Newman Investment Company, and Kansas City, Fred L. Dickey, president Dickey Clay Manufacturing Company.

Meat Ordered for Army

CHICAGO, Ill.—Chicago packing houses have been notified to maintain a reserve of 5,000,000 pounds of meat and other foodstuffs for Army supplies, it is learned. It was said that so far as possible the Government would buy supplies direct from producers and that where middlemen are necessary their profits would be limited by law.

WHARVES FOR PANAMA PORTS

PANAMA, R. P.—By the authority of the National Assembly preference over all other public works must be given to the construction of wharves at the ports of Chitre and Manabé, and the installation of a lighthouse in Guarare Harbor.

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CUBANS HAVE FINE ARMY OF ORGANIZED UNITS

General Leonard Wood's "Gendarmeria" Has Grown Into Splendid Corps of Fighters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAVANA, Cuba.—The Cubans today look upon their army with no little amount of pride. It is no longer, and has not been for years, the grimy and disorganized remnant of Cubans who fought for their independence beside the American troops. In its place, and out of the nucleus of Gen. Leonard Wood's "gendarmeria," the first armed Cuban regulars, has grown up a splendid soldiery, militia and volunteer police, numbering altogether nearly 12,000 men.

With the exception of a small percentage of the so-called "political soldiers," petty officers and soldiers who became members of the regular army when the volunteer forces and the army were merged into one group by President Menocal some years ago, the entire organized fighting strength of the Republic remained loyal in the recent uprising. These politicians yielded to certain political pressure, and, influenced by promises of power and money, joined the rebel chiefs.

General Wood, immediately after the Spanish-American War, assumed command of the Province of Oriente, and, having to contend with numerous bands of marauders and bandits, organized, more or less as a matter of utility, the first Cuban armed force under the name of "gendarmeria." Later, when he became Military Governor of the island, the "gendarmeria" was organized in greater detail, increased to a larger unit and called the rural guard. Only the best of Cuban courage and discipline composed this group, many of whom came from the ranks of the liberating army.

The rural guard passed through several stages of interesting development, especially during the administration of Cuba's first President, Tomás Estrada Palma. President Palma increased the guard to 3000 men, and later added 2000 more, while the regular army had already been brought into existence by General Gomez, acting under the law recently put in force by Provisional Governor Magoon, just before he left Cuba. The consolidation of the guard and the regular army followed. This consolidated and unified body, together with the artillery corps, another product of General Wood's military genius, has proved loyal at all times.

Together with 8000 volunteers or militiamen, and 5000 of the other units, the entire fighting strength of the Cuban Republic today is on a par with some of its larger South and Central American neighbors.

COALITION COUNTY COUNCIL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—In order to secure complete unity during the period of the war, the Municipal Reformers on the London County Council have readily agreed to adopt the proposals of the Progressives to allow members of their party to hold the positions of chairman and vice-chairman on some of the committees. It has also been decided to inaugurate a new method of electing the chairman of the council. Hitherto he has been appointed by the party holding the majority, which for the last 10 years has been the Municipal Reformers, but the latter have agreed that the chairman for 1917-18 shall be the choice of the Progressives, and they have selected Lord Crewe, who has consented to accept the office. Lord Crewe has never been a member of the L. C. C., this decision therefore further emphasizes the determination of that body to help the country as far as possible along nonparty lines. Mr. John W. Gilbert, the present chairman of the education committee, will be nominated by the Municipal Reformers for the post of vice-chairman of the council, and Mr. T. F. Hobson by the Progressives for that of deputy chairman.

INDIA TO ORGANIZE PRODUCTION FOR WAR

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in India

CALCUTTA, India.—With the dramatic suddenness with which many important things happen nowadays, the Industrial Commission which, under the presidency of Sir Thomas Holland, has been touring round India during the past six months, and collecting a large amount of information bearing upon the organization of Indian industrial resources, has been ordered into recess, and will suspend its investigations until the next suitable season. The reason of this is that Sir Thomas Holland, the president, has been deputed by the Government of India to organize Indian production with a special view to meeting the demands arising out of the war.

The Statesman points out that the appointment coincides with the issue of a special injunction to exchange brokers to give preference in their dealings to bills covering goods, the export of which is of urgent national importance. "No longer may home-going tonnage be occupied by indiscriminate produce which merely accentuates the trade balance, and with it the exchange difficulty. Those only may avail themselves of the facilities created by the Secretary of State's expenditure who are engaged in the export from India of non-luxury articles. Preference is to be given to commodities such as wolfram, hides, wheat, sandbags, wheat bags, etc., which are urgently needed at home. The natural complement to this step seems to be to provide assurances in India that labor and capital shall, as far as possible, be diverted to the production of these necessary commodities. Doubtless this will be Sir Thomas Holland's main task." Before long, the paper adds, sugar and some articles of armament, clothing, as well as other exports of which the Secretary of State may give notice, will perhaps be added to the list as the result of his proposals.

It is generally recognized that the Government has been fortunate in the appointment of Sir Thomas Holland. He has already proved himself an able administrator, while his knowledge of Indian resources as a whole is probably not equaled by any man in India. As a former director of the geological survey he is specially well up in the mineral resources of India, and as president of the Industrial Commission he has had exceptional opportunities of acquainting himself with problems of production and distribution in their widest sense.

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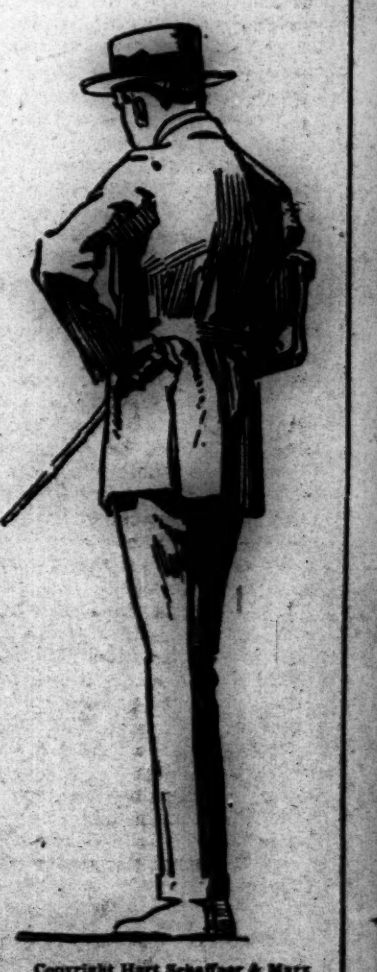
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TRANSPORT FOR BRITISH TROOPS ON TIGRIS FRONT

Writer Points Out Some of Difficulties Supply and Transport Service Has to Contend With in Mesopotamia

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England.—The Supply and Transport Corps is the name given to that branch of the service in India which feeds and moves the troops; at least those are its two principal duties. It has many others, and the writer proposes to point out some of the difficulties with which the transport had to contend in Mesopotamia in 1916.

The ordinary man living in a town is accustomed to order what he wants, be it food, clothes, all or any of the necessities or luxuries of daily existence, and to expect it to be delivered at his door. Generally speaking its method of transport does not concern him.

Not so in the army in India. Practically everything that a regiment corps battery or battalion requires the officer commanding has to requisition transport for, from the transport officer, to convey the same from its place of supply to his barracks or "lines" as they are called. Supposing for instance a regiment has to draw small arm ammunition from the arsenal. The transport officer has to be given an indent or requisition on a printed form requesting him to supply so many mule carts, pack mules, elephants, or camels (usually either of the first two) to be at the arsenal at a given hour. The number of boxes to be drawn has to be stated and the probable hour of release of the transport.

On active service such a method becomes impossible, and transport is usually told off to regiments which is at the disposal of the officer commanding the regiment, both on the march, when it carries all the regimental impedimenta, and in camp, when it carries anything that may be required, such as rations, clothing, ammunition, tentage, water, from the place of supply to the bivouac. In addition to this the transport has to carry the vast stores from which each unit replenishes, the most important item of course being food. The unit of the transport is a corps or cadre. This corps consists of so many army transport carts drawn by two mules and so many pack mules. (There are also camel corps and coolie or man-porter corps).

In Mesopotamia mules and camels were originally kept as beasts of burden in the various brigades formations, but constant change in the composition of the force and the withdrawal of transport from units to provide for new formations, resulted in brigade or other formation having transport from many different mule corps varying from five to fifteen, rendering effective control of corps by their commanding officers impossible so much so that eventually the brigade transport became the unit instead of the mule corps.

To explain, suppose that one mule corps supplied all the transport for two brigades of four battalions each with attached troops such as pioneer battalion, sappers and miners, signaling company, etc. Then say two battalions with their transport are detached to join another force some days' march away and two other battalions arrive by river without land transport to replace the first two. The remaining battalions of the two brigades have become diminished owing to casualties. Their surplus transport is called in, and with any spare transport the supplying corps may have, and also by lowering the percentage of spare corps and animals (usually 10 per cent) with regiments, sufficient is found for the new regiments. Multiply this experience several times and the result is arrived at that perhaps one brigade has transport from 15 different mule corps. It was to obviate this and other difficulties that redistribution schemes were called for several times. For example, an officer was ordered to work out a scheme for complete redistribution of transport.

The composition of the force at the commencement of operations, i. e. at about full field service strength, was: Five brigades of infantry, one cavalry brigade, divisional and corps troops.

The amount of transport available was roughly but sufficient to lift at field service strength one division of three brigades and one cavalry brigade, with first line transport and second line baggage, rations and cooking pots complete, but second line baggage and stores for one brigade only, leaving two whole brigades, divisional and corps troops without any transport, and no transport for the baggage and stores of the whole force. The problem of transporting the whole force was solved by:

1. Reducing the allotment of transport down to actual strength; i. e., say that a regiment 1000 strong was allotted transport at 20 pounds a man, equal to 20,000 pounds, and requiring 125 pack mules. The regiment is found to be down to 800 strong from casualties. Result, by the same calculation, 25 mules spare.

2. Putting baggage and stores on ships, river steamers and flats.

3. Reducing the percentage of spare transport.

Ordinarily the transport officer in working out his scales of transport authorized can refer to the field service pocket book in which the war establishments of the various units and



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Swaine

The Hon. W. A. Watt

formations are laid down, but owing to the special scales at which this force was equipped the authorized scales were of little use except as a rough guide.

Some variations were:

1. Carts had to be supplied for machine guns, instead of mules—more guns than scale laid down.

2. Fuel and fodder had to be carried.

3. Army transport carts had to be supplied, instead of ambulance wagons not available.

4. Signal companies were at strengths greatly above the established while those from France had a different establishment. This last was the case with other units also. Reference (3) above. The transport issued for this would have equipped a whole brigade with second line transport.

C. DESCRIPTION OF TRANSPORT

1. Pack mules and mule carts. The mules, particularly draft, were very highly tried, some of the expanded cadres (pack) were of inferior stamp, unable to do ordinary marches. Out of a lot of 1040 mules which started from Basrah 210 were casualties on reaching Ali al-Gharbi (15 days' march). The mule cart load of 800 pounds had to be reduced to 600 pounds, owing to the rough nature of the ground, or a loss of 1 cart in every five.

2. Camels. A number locally procured were inferior and could only carry a load of 240 pounds, instead of the Indian camel load of 400 pounds. They were driven in groups of 10 by one Arab attendant, gave much trouble, and necessitated strong baggage guards. Their reluctance to cross pontoon bridges often made transferring of camel transport between brigades on either side of the river necessary, entailing many hours' loss of time. It may be mentioned that camels will not graze by day and they will not march in the heat of the day. They require five to six hours to graze daily—when grazing is not available they have to be grain fed.

3. Wheeled transport mostly drawn by two mules. Some carts such as machine gun limbers and kitchens had four mules, a few one mule.

D. NATURE OF COUNTRY

A vast plain, part sandy, part clay, covered thinly with short grass and roots. The clay lies nearest the river and was consequently most used by transport. It cuts up badly in wet weather and forms heavy, clinging mud, making cart work most laborious and sometimes impossible. The soil is firm at a depth of one foot, but the uneven surface renders pitfalls difficult to detect in wet weather. To the firing line carts had to move across country, roads being practically nonexistent, though an unmetalled road roughly follows the course of the river.

For fresh operations pending, a complete new scheme of grouping of transport was worked out. This entailed calling in of transport scattered over many miles, some with firing line, others occupied in the daily task of bringing in brushwood for fuel. As an example of the time occupied by convoys in reaching their destination, it may be mentioned that out of one with wounded which started at 10:15 a. m., the first cart reached the halting place at 4:15 p. m., the last did not arrive till 3 a. m. next morning.

The above will perhaps convey some idea of the difficulties which confronted the Transport Department, but it really requires an actual march with transport on bad roads to grasp the difficulties which these roads entail. Now that light railways have been constructed and river transport increased and improved, the work of the land transport is lightened.

KENTUCKY SWAMP LAND PROJECT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—A project has been launched to change the course of the two forks of Clark River in Graves and McCracken counties with a view to reclaiming 70,000 acres of swamp land.

MONAZITE SAND DISCOVERIES IN SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil Has Several Deposits—Material Also Found in United States and Other Countries—Thorium Derived From It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—There are two countries in South America whose vast resources have scarcely begun to be discovered. One is Peru, whose extensive Andean table lands have been for generations virtually inaccessible, but where the mineral wealth and the possibilities of agriculture are confessedly great; the other is Brazil, largest of the South American states. As an indication of inherent riches, the traveler who remains long in Brazil is made aware repeatedly of the openings of activities regarding products unheard of in many countries. One of these products is thorium, a substance coming from monazite sands, and used in making Welsbach mantles for lighting purposes.

Perhaps the foremost place in these monazite sand discoveries, dating from 1886, has been taken by John Gordon, an American mining engineer, whose efficient work and farsightedness have greatly added to the interest in this substance. Thorium is found in the United States in Burke County, North Carolina, in the Ural Mountains in Russia, in British West Africa, in Travancore, East India, in Japan and in Brazil. The world supply of extracted monazite sands is thought to be at present not more than 9000 tons. This material has been obtained largely from Brazil and India, and is now stored in Europe within the belligerent zone.

The discovery of the Austrian, Auer von Welsbach, that thorium possesses the power to transform heat into light waves, has been the chief influence in bringing monazite sand to the attention of the world. Thus far no chemical substitute has been discovered for thorium, and the very large use of the delicate lighting mantles in all parts of the world gives sufficient reason for the renewed attention being given to these sands.

According to quite thorough studies of Brazilian monazite, the best known deposits occupy a coastal strip between the northern part of the State of Rio de Janeiro and Maranhao, and certain river beds in the interior. "The coastal strip consists of cretaceous quaternary beds, the product of the decomposition through the ages of the granite rocks on which these beds border. They are the result of wave, wind and sea action, concentrating the sand and leaving behind only its heaviest particles."

Nearly all of the larger rivers of the states of Minas Geraes, Espirito Santo and Rio de Janeiro contain traces of these deposits in their sandy beds, where a like process of disintegration of the granite has proceeded. Difficulty in securing these deposits exists not simply in the fact that they are often thin and scattered over a considerable extent of river territory, but also in the matter of transportation.

Dr. Orville A. Derby, an American who was at the head of the Brazilian Geologic and Mineralogical Service for many years, found that no official examination of these deposits of zircon oxide had been made, although a large amount of this material had been shipped in past years to Germany. It was from Dr. Derby that it was learned also that the above deposits of zircon oxide which contained thorium, are to be found at various points in the Caidas district, which lies near the boundaries of the states of Sao Paulo and Minas Geraes.

These deposits in Brazil are at present in the hands of private persons who have had considerable litigation with the Government. "Foreshore" rights of Brazil, by an old decree dating back to 1868, gave the Federal Government rights over a certain extent of territory along the seashore.

The exportation of monazite sand from Brazil from 1905 to the present time reveals the fact that most of the substance was exported from Victoria, Rio de Janeiro and Bahia to the United States, to Germany and to France, the largest exportation being in the year 1909, when the output amounted to \$708,092. There has been considerable fluctuation in the price due to speculation, and it seems that a considerable amount of the product sent to Europe found its way to Hamburg.

Each of the Brazilian states has the right to levy its own export duties on products shipped out of the country, and these duties on monazite as well as on other materials, vary. In Bahia the export tax on monazite is approximately 40 per cent, while in Espirito Santo it is 35 per cent. The State of Rio de Janeiro is now considering a considerable reduction of its taxes on monazite, following the example of Travancore, India, where the export duty has been set at the low figure of 2½ per cent. Those interested in Brazilian mining are encouraged to believe that the Brazilian mining law promulgated on Jan. 7, 1915, will assist considerably small placer miners. There is also considerable interest evident in mining circles concerning the way in which the new Brazilian civil code, which came into effect Jan. 1, 1917, will influence mining enterprises.

HONOLULU FOR EFFICIENCY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, H. T.—In view of the present high cost of living in Honolulu, and the scarcity of certain important supplies, a class in household efficiency has been organized by the local Y. W. C. A., and housewives have been invited to join.

BRITISH EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE DYEING INDUSTRY

Outline Given of Progress Made—Importance of Measures to National Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRADFORD, England.—At the annual meeting of the Bradford Dyers Association, held recently, the chairman, Mr. Milton S. Sharp, recalled how a year ago he had devoted the greater part of his speech to the endeavor to rouse the public to a recognition of the close relationship between aniline dyes and high explosives, and to the essential need of the complete establishment of the dyeing industry in England as a measure not only of commercial, but national safety. The chairman then illustrated the progress that had been made to that end by stating that as compared with 1915 the British export of dyed textiles had increased by 31 per cent to the stupendous total of 1,120,570,000 yards, which might be described with accuracy as a record, so that a long way had been traversed toward the goal of freedom from dependence upon Germany for dyes.

Mr. Sharp then proceeded to explain the advantages and desirability of the consolidation of British color makers' interest. This action had been urged upon color manufacturers by the agents of nearly every user of dyes in the United Kingdom. Instead of a compliance with this point of view, three of the British companies have been employing their cleverest chemists to the solution of similar problems, whereas a common sense arrangement would have enabled the research to have been spread over a wider field.

The chairman mentioned a private company who had succeeded by their own efforts in producing a color of vital importance which had proved to be of even better quality than the best German make. Mr. Sharp said that while the war was on the English dyeing industry was undoubtedly prospering as with the limited range of colors which it had, profits were larger. Immediately the war was over, however, Britain must be in a position to offer the widest possible range of colors, otherwise her export trade of dyes would be in jeopardy. He wished to impress upon the British Government the necessity of compelling British color makers to coordinate their efforts, which really should have been done two years ago when its effect upon their present position would have been of incalculable benefit. The chairman then drew attention to the fact that in accordance with his prophecy at the annual meeting a year ago German color makers had since consolidated their interests.

Next to Krupp's, said the chairman, the great color works had been of the greatest assistance to Germany, and but for the German power to make high explosives to a practically unlimited extent the war would have been over long ago. It was the conversion of Germany's color works for this purpose which had given her the initial advantage in the war. Mr. Sharp then proceeded to urge upon the Government the need of securing for the British Isles the most ample supply of benzole which would enable colors to be manufactured as cheaply as in Germany.

In this connection there was one danger the country had to face which was that the petrol companies might buy up the greater part of the benzole produced in the Kingdom to prevent its competition with petrol, which they could well afford to do at a price prohibitive for color making. This danger he urged the Government to take the fullest safeguards against so that the dye making industry might be firmly established. In considering the benzole position there was the question of the treatment of England's coal. The Government, he said, had shown that they were fully alive to the importance of the question by the establishment of the Board of Fuel Research and he trusted that the scope of the board would be sufficiently wide to cover the benzole production.

Mr. Sharp warned his audience that the competition of Germany in all neutral markets after the war will be conducted with the utmost industry and exertion, intensified in a degree far beyond anything experienced in England's history, and unless Britain is prepared, will constitute the gravest danger to a very large percentage of her export trade. He then dwelt on the subject of capital and labor after the war and remarked that there could be no lasting industrial peace without the fullest acknowledgment by employers and employees of their duty to each other and to the State.

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COUNTY AFFAIRS CONSOLIDATED AND SIMPLIFIED

Movement for Greater Efficiency and Economy—Abolition of County Government Is Proposed in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Various movements in the United States for simplification, consolidation and abolition of county government, for greater efficiency and economy in public affairs, are pointed out by the National Short Ballot Organization. Consolidation of city, county and other local governments into one central government in the more populous centers of Ohio is proposed in a constitutional amendment which the Civic League of Cleveland will attempt to have submitted to a vote in November.

Attention of the legislators in Ohio is called to the fact that in the larger counties, with their rapidly growing populations, there has been a rapid increase in the number of separate governmental units and taxing authorities. Cities, villages and school districts have developed in great numbers about the rim of the larger cities until there is confusion of authority, absence of direct responsibility in administration and great waste of public funds, chiefly because of this lack of coordination in the conduct of public affairs, the league explains.

The amendment would furnish relief to four counties where expenses of government are rapidly increasing because of duplication in governmental units. A similar amendment for city and county consolidation for the benefit of Milwaukee is being urged in Wisconsin.

The Short Ballot Organization also calls attention to the proposal of the Chicago Bureau of Public Efficiency to substitute one local government for 22, to abolish county government as a separate entity, to absorb the outlying municipalities in the metropolis, to reduce the number of local offices to be voted upon by each Chicago voter to two, and to establish the council-manager plan with non-partisan elections. Under this plan, it is said that 19 county officers and sets of officers now selected in the obscurity of a ballot, the most complicated in the country, would disappear or be brought under the control either of an elective chief justice of a proposed metropolitan court, or of the city governing body.

A bill in the Nebraska Legislature provides for instituting the office of county manager and the abandonment of either the supervisor or commissioner system in all counties except one, which may adopt the act.

The short ballot for counties of Washington will probably be voted on by the people next year. One constitutional amendment embodying this provision has been introduced in the State Senate, and another is about to be. It is regarded as probable that the Legislature will submit one of the two, despite the prejudice at Olympia against submitting any constitutional amendment while a convention to revise the entire Constitution is pending.

In New England, counties occupy a peculiar position, because from Colonial days the towns have been the dominant factor in local government. A proposal has been submitted in the Connecticut Senate to abolish county government, transferring the functions of counties to State officials.

In Iowa retiring Governor Clarke has said: "I have urged before that there ought to be created the office of business manager of the affairs of the county. Thousands of dollars could be saved to the people."

SIGNBOARD TELLS NEWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MCGREGOR, Ia.—A "news" electric signboard to keep farmers and the people of the town informed of civic events and general news is the novel venture of the business men of New Hampton, Ia. The signboard, a huge affair, is on top of a high building and when illuminated at night can be seen for miles around.

CANADIAN WAR VETERANS TO URGE FOOD CONTROL

Pensioners, They Insist, Cannot Subsist on Allowances With Prices at Present Level

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—When the Dominion-wide convention of the War Veterans Association meets here on April 10, a resolution will be brought in by the Winnipeg delegates asking the Dominion Government to control the food supply of the Dominion and to fix prices to be paid for foodstuffs while the war continues. President Hay of the Winnipeg veterans, says the reason for such a step is solely the high cost of living. With the high prices of foodstuffs the men find it increasingly hard to get along on their pensions, and think it would be better to regulate the cost of commodities than try to accommodate pensions to fluctuating prices. The support of the whole convention will be strongly urged in favor of the resolution, said President Hay.

It is also for the sake of the dependents and children of comrades that the step is asked. In this western country a woman with three or four children cannot possibly subsist on the amount allowed her under the present arrangements, which is \$32, with \$6 for each child. Thus a mother's portion with three children is \$50 per month. Under present prices she cannot exist on this, let alone provide a decent home and education for her children.

CANAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—By the courtesy of the council of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom, it has been arranged that Mr. R. B. Dunwoody, A. M. I. C. E., the secretary of the association, shall act as secretary to the committee recently appointed by the Board of Trade to control the canals of which possession has been taken by the Government. All communications intended for the committee should be addressed to The Secretary, Canal Control Committee, 7 Princes Street, Westminster, S. W. 1.

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1½ cups flour	2 tablespoons melted shortening
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1 cup sugar	1 teaspoon vanilla
2 eggs	2 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
2 squares melted chocolate	

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HOUSE IS EXPECTED TO FOLLOW SENATE WAR ACTION

HOUSE TO PASS WAR MEASURE BEFORE NIGHT

(Continued from page one)

Germany a reality within 24 hours or less. Speeches full of patriotism called upon members to hasten the passage of the state of war resolution.

The House went into committee of the whole on the resolution soon after convening, bringing up the measure for debate. Some pacifism developed but there was no question as to the ultimate outcome—a hearty support of President Wilson and passage of the war resolution.

Chairman Flood of the Foreign Affairs Committee called up the war resolution at 10:15 and the members proceeded to consider it. "We are a great nation," said Representative Harrison, a Democratic leader on the committee. "We are great in its history and priceless heritage. I refuse to believe that we have degenerated in our national ideas, that we have forgotten the teachings of our fathers, and are not now willing to fight for those principles they so courageously defended and upheld in the early history of the country."

"We are going to war in defense of our fundamental rights and for preservation of the rights of humanity. The charge that we are going to war for profit in the interest of munitions makers is as despicable as it is unwarranted. It is unworthy of any American who loves his country better than he does the land of an insidious foe."

"If there be in this body or elsewhere citizens who object to the course we are embarking upon, I propose they address themselves to Kaiser Wilhelm, Bethmann-Hollweg, the Reichstag and the author of that remarkable sample of diplomatic kultur, the Zimmermann note."

"Let those citizens tell me we love the history and principles of our Government; how we have protested, pleaded and supplicated to a degree almost humiliating; how they have made promises only to break them; tell them that if their professions are to be considered anything more than scraps of paper they must at least atone for past acts and renew and live up to their solemn pledges."

"If they do this, we shall call off the dogs of war. If they do not, we will wage war to the limit of our resources, and the end will not come until German militarism, the greatest menace to the peace and happiness of mankind, is no longer a blot on civilization."

Chairman Flood stirred the House when he said: "War is being made upon our country and its people. Our ships are being sunk; our noncombatant citizens, including men, women and children, being foully murdered; our merchantment are denied the freedom of the seas."

"Under such circumstances there is but one course for the Government to pursue, and that is to go to the defense of its people and honor of the Nation. There is no choice as to our course. We are compelled by the acts of the German Imperial Government to enter to this most colossal war."

"That Imperial Government has thrust war upon us. Time for argument has passed; time for heroic action is here; our people will rally to support their Government in this high and patriotic hour and meet war's sacrifices and war's perils as a brave and patriotic people should."

Representative Siegel said: "I come from a people that for thousands of years have been taught to love peace. I cannot shut my eyes or close my ears to the fact that though we cry peace, Germany answers by warring against us. Let us give notice to the world that in this Republic of ours at least, that we are all American citizens of rank, of quality, whether that citizenship be lately acquired or whether it be by birthright, and that in the defense of our flag and country, we recognize no distinction of wealth or position, but will be guided in our actions with one common thought of victory."

At the outset the House developed a temporary wrangle over the disposition of the time for debate. Representative Cooper, pacifist, and ranking Republican member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, argued against party control of the time. He opposed giving up any of the debate time allotted him, by virtue of his position, to Republican members in favor of the bill. When debate started Speaker Clark surrendered the chair to Representative Fitzgerald.

Representatives Cooper, Stafford of Wisconsin and Britten of Illinois, began the pacifist opposition to the bill during Mr. Flood's speech. They asked if the President, when seeking armed neutrality, had not stated he did not want war. "We are not going to defend an armed or any sort of neutrality," Mr. Flood retorted. "We are going to fight."

"Didn't Great Britain's mines sink the *Evelyn*?" Mr. Cooper asked. "Great Britain has not taken an American life during the war," said Mr. Flood. "The *Evelyn* was sunk by a German mine, in a German field, near the German coast."

When Mr. Cooper began for the pacifists, he indicated there may be more than a dozen speeches against the war measure. He said 14 men had asked him for time. Most of them, it was thought, opposed the bill.

Mr. Cooper presented a communication from Secretary Lansing, saying that no Americans had perished in the sinking of the *Sussex*.

"But the President said that several Americans went to the bottom of the English Channel when the *Sussex* sank," continued Mr. Cooper. "It is not time that we have a communication from the President of the United States?"

Mr. Cooper defended his position on the McClure resolution. He de-

clared England had prevented her citizens from traveling the seas while the United States had let her women and children ride on any ships. "I have been called a pacifist," he said, "and with that it is said I am opposed to protecting American lives. I voted for all the preparedness measures. This campaign of slander has no regard for truth whatever."

Mr. Cooper expressed himself as opposed to any war except in defense and then in defense of something worth defending. He doubted that the question of American right to travel on ships was a right over which the Nation should go to war. "Germany made no absolute submarine promise," Mr. Cooper said, of the German note that averted war months ago. "She made only a conditional promise—and the State Department knew it. When war comes we must all stand united," he went on in conclusion, "but I shall not vote to plunge this Nation into war."

Representative Harrison declared Cooper's speech would have been fitting for the Reichstag. Representative Britten, Illinois, offered an amendment to the state of war resolution to prevent the use of American military forces in Europe without orders from Congress. A near clash was precipitated when Mr. Britten declared that 75 per cent of the House did not want to vote for the resolution.

"Why not give their names?" Representative Harrison, Mississippi, shouted.

"They are on your side as well as mine," Mr. Britten called back.

"I challenge the statement," the Mississippian retorted, but Mr. Britten declined to yield further.

Representative Foss, Illinois, declared that the German boys of America will stand as loyally by the flag as any American. "We forgo our rights as a Government if we don't defend it and our German-American citizens will do their part," he said.

"We have borne with Germany to the limit of our patience. All we want is our just rights on the seas. The time has come for us to strike."

In offering the Senate war resolution as a substitute for its own, the House Foreign Affairs Committee submitted a long report reviewing the history of submarine warfare and America's futile protests against it, German intrigues and bomb plots in this country, the effort to ally Japan and Mexico against the United States, and the mistreatment of American officials and citizens in Germany.

"It is with the deepest sense of responsibility of the momentous results which will follow the passage of this resolution," said the report, "that your committee reports to the House, with the recommendation that it be passed."

"The conduct of the Imperial German Government toward this Government, its citizens and its interests has been so discourteous, unjust, cruel, barbarous, and so lacking in honesty and practice that it has constituted a violation of the course of conduct which should obtain between friendly nations."

In addition to this, the German Government is actually making war on the people and commerce of this country and leaves no course open to this Government but to accept its gaze of battle and declare that a state of war exists."

Only two members of the Foreign Affairs Committee voted against the report, Shackelford of Missouri, Democrat, and Cooper of Wisconsin, Republican.

Representative Britten of Illinois, Republican, gave notice during the day that he would oppose the resolution in the House, and would offer an amendment to prohibit the use of American troops abroad unless directed by Congress.

Representative London of New York, Socialist, is the only member who has flatly stated his intention to vote against the resolution.

Representative Shackelford issued a statement saying "It is no dishonor for an individual or for a Government to overlook injuries which it has received."

Senate Passes Measure

State of War Action Taken—Six Members Oppose

Special To The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On a roll call vote 82 to 6, the Senate passed the war resolution at 11:15 o'clock Wednesday night. When the House of Representatives takes similar action, which it is expected to do before it adjourns today, the Congress will have formally recognized the existence of a state of war between the United States of America and the Imperial German Government, and every effort will be made to bring the war to a speedy and victorious conclusion.

The vote in the upper branch ended 13 hours of continuous debate, during which about 25 speeches were delivered, the big majority of them revealing a singleness of purpose to stand behind the President in defending the Nation's rights against German aggressions upon neutrality, whatever the cost. The Senate stood practically united, the six dissenting votes being cast by pacifist senators who were classed by the President as "the little group of willful men" who filibustered against the policy of armed neutrality in the last Congress.

The six recorded in opposition were Messrs. Gronna, La Follette, Lane, Norris, Stone, and Vandaman. There were 13 members who took part in the filibuster. Four of them, Messrs. Cummins, Kenyon, Kirby and Jones, voted for the passage of the war resolution, the other two not being members of the new Congress. Of those who voted against the resolution, Messrs. Stone, Gronna, and Vandaman stated, however, that when war was declared they would accept their full share of the responsibility and would do everything to help the Government in conducting the war. They made it plain that they still held hopes that the United States might remain at peace with Germany, but expressed the view that once engaged in war, the Nation must be united and loyal to the flag.

The debate brought out, beyond dispute, that it is the purpose of the Nation in going to war not to combat the German people, but to help the Allies in their gigantic contest to overthrow Prussian militarism and autocracy, and to prevent the fulfillment of its ambition, world domination.

One of the features of the Senate session was the eloquent and earnest defense of the war policy of President Wilson by Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee. In supporting the war resolution he declared the United States should seize the German merchant ships, now in American ports, and use them to replace ships Germany had sunk by submarines.

Before the vote was taken on the resolution, the Senate defeated a substitute resolution, on a voice vote, a resolution introduced by Senator McCumber of North Dakota setting forth a declaration of neutral rights on the high seas, and intended to give the German Government one more chance to abandon its ruthlessness.

One of the final warnings to the German Government was given just before the Senate took its vote when it was explained to senators by Senator McCumber that even now, if Germany should revoke her unrestricted warfare decree there would be no war with the United States. The Senator's expression was taken as not indicating any weakening on the part of this Government, but it was received as showing clearly that the United States is steadily and irrevocably going to war in defense of the issue raised by the President and endorsed by the Nation.

Senator La Follette was given close attention from both the floor and galleries, which stirred with interest as he began what promised to be the last address in opposition to the resolution.

"I had supposed until recently," said the Senator, as he concluded, "that it was the duty of senators and representatives to vote and act their convictions on questions coming before them. Quite another doctrine has been proposed by the newspapers of the country. It is the doctrine of standing behind the President without inquiry as to whether he is right or wrong."

"I have never subscribed to that doctrine and I never shall. I have stood behind him when I believed him right, and I shall continue to oppose him when I believe him wrong. 'If it is important for us to speak on matters of domestic policy, though we may unfortunately be in disagreement, it is infinitely more important to speak and vote our convictions when the question is one of peace or war involving certainly the lives and fortunes of our people, and it may be the destinies of all of them and even of the civilized world as well. If, unhappily, on such a momentous question the most patient research and conscientious consideration we could give leaves us in disagreement with the President, I for one, regretfully, but none the less firmly, must remain so.'"

The Wisconsin Senator referred to the President's speech to Congress when he severed relations with Germany, and the one asking for armed neutrality. He said conditions between this country and Germany have not changed greatly since the diplomatic break.

Declaring he became convinced that arming of merchantmen would be wholly futile and a "lure to their destruction," Senator La Follette spoke of how he had been criticized by the Executive for opposing the Armed Ship Bill.

"Representatives of the President saw fit, by methods I do not care to characterize, to prevent my speaking," the Senator said. "The President issued a statement in which he saw fit to characterize as 'willful' the conduct of senators who, in obedience to their conscience and oaths of office, opposed the bill. I know of no graver charge."

Senator La Follette read a sheet of telegrams reporting "straw vote," post card and other polls in various communities opposing war. He declared that of 15,000 to 20,000 letters and telegrams he had received regarding his vote on the armed ship bill, from 80 to 90 per cent had approved his stand.

The senators who opposed the armed neutrality bill had been attacked and "scurrilously libeled" in the newspapers, he declared, contrary to the spirit of fairness which once pervaded the nation.

Asserting that a minority frequently is able to shape the national policy, Senator La Follette digressed from his prepared speech to make a plea that the people make themselves heard.

"The poor who are called to rot in the trenches," he declared dramatically, "have now no organized mouthpiece, they have no press, but some time they will be heard, I hope in an orderly and peaceful way. Long when, if we take this step, prices of necessities will multiply and they will come to be taxed double again and again. The people will be heard; they will have their day."

The Wisconsin Senator referred to the President's statement that Germany had violated her submarine pledges, and continued:

"Her promise, so-called, was conditional upon England being brought to obedience of international law. Was it quite fair to lay before the country the statement that Germany made an unconditional promise and had deliberately violated it?"

of London, containing the most humane ideas of naval warfare which could be framed by the civilized world up to that time. Keep that in mind.

"If this is war upon all mankind, is it not peculiar that the United States is the only nation of all neutrals which regards it necessary to declare war upon Germany?"

"All have refused to join in a combination against Germany. Some may have a clearer view than we. This suspicion of a desire for war profits does not attach to them."

Senator La Follette said the United States has not the confidence of the other American republics because of its war policies. He predicted that entrance of the United States would not shorten the conflict, "but will vastly extend it by drawing other nations in."

It is idle, he declared, to talk of war on the German Government and not on the German people.

"We are leagued," he continued, "or are about to be, according to the President's speech, with the hereditary enemies of the German people. Words are not strong enough to protest against a combination which would have us endorse the violations of international law by Great Britain and her purpose to wreak vengeance on the German people. We do not know what is in the minds of those who made the compacts in which we are to share."

Reverting to the President's assertion that the German people were thrown into war without an opportunity to say anything about it, the Senator asked:

"Will the supporters of this war bill have a vote on it before it goes into effect? Unless they do that, it will become us to speak of Germany. Submit this question to the people. By a vote of 10 to 1 they would register their declaration against war."

The German people, he declared, have been more solidly behind their Government than the people of the United States will be behind the President in waging war on Germany.

"The Espionage Bill and the Military Bill that have been drawn by the war machine in this country," he said, "are complete proof that those responsible know that it has not popular support. The armies necessary to be raised to aid the Entente Allies cannot be raised by voluntary enlistment."

Praising the character and services of German-Americans in this country, Senator La Follette said they now are being "dogged" by Secret Service men.

He denied that any one Government is responsible for the war, saying it was caused by European secret diplomacy, and citing the Anglo-French Moroccan secret treaty as "the most reprehensible, dishonest and perjured of records."

"England first began the ruthless naval warfare," he charged, "by repudiating the Declaration of London. It has pleased those who have been conducting this campaign through the press (for war) to make a jumble of issues," Senator La Follette continued, "until now it is impossible to get an intelligent answer regarding the real issues. They say Americans are being killed by German submarines. We haven't a leg to stand on in support of this war declaration."

That the United States did not protest more vigorously against the British mine field blockade was the Administration's great mistake, the Senator said, and the real and primary cause of an American war declaration.

"We have wallowed in the mire at the feet of Great Britain and submitted in silence to her dictation," he continued. "Because we acquiesced, we have a legal and moral responsibility to Germany. Thus we have been actively aiding her enemy in starving German women, children and old men."

"Germany waited three long months for this Government to protest. In principle, therefore, Germany had the right to blindfold destroy ships by submarines and mines in her own blockade zone. Germany is only doing what England is doing."

"Germany has been patient with us, standing strictly on her rights to be accorded the same treatment as England by us."

When Senator La Follette concluded he had been speaking more than three hours.

Scathing denunciation was made of the La Follette speech by Senator Will-

iams of Mississippi, who said in part: "The speech of the Senator from Wisconsin would have become Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg more than a Senator of the United States. I expected, as he went along, to hear from his lips before he took his seat a defense of the invasion of Belgium. I heard his pro-German, almost pro-Vandal and pro-Goth speech. It was anti-American. Even Hollweg did not have the audacity to say what the Senator from Wisconsin has said."

"Instead of his great praise of the American people, a little common sense is a valuable thing. Will you tell me that I have got to be kicked a second, a third and even a fourth time, and then be notified, before I am to fight?"

"It is not the President, nor Congress, nor the American people who have brought on this war, but the military classes in Germany, and the Kaiser. Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad. The Kaiser is not the first Hohenzollern who was mad. He still believes in the divine right of kings in this day."

"I am glad I am an American to have the opportunity to fight on the side of the Allies for democracy, against autocracy. I love the German people. I spent 2½ years among them, but I do not love the German Government."

The Mississippian took up the La Follette argument that Great Britain is attempting to starve Germany by the blockade, and referred to the blockade of southern ports during the American Civil War as precedent. He charged that the member from Wisconsin had every one think there was no difference between the acts of Germany and those of Great Britain in this war.

"Great Britain," said he, "has murdered none of our women and children. She has captured ships and taken them to prize courts, and has paid for their cargoes at market price. The Senator from Wisconsin undertook to twist the British lion's tail. We have had a lot of demagogues doing that since the days of the revolution. Of course, he did not expect to get my sympathy by telling of the thousands of Germans who helped to crush the South in the Civil War. There were thousands of them, merely hirings, paid at the rate of \$13 a month and given bounty. Immigrants rushed into this country who knew nothing of the rights of the case."

"The Senator from Wisconsin does not know the difference between a prize court and a torpedo. Any man who does not know that ought not to be a United States Senator."

"Have we ever sold anything to Great Britain, France and Russia which we refused to sell to Germany? Is it our fault that Great Britain commanded the sea, while Germany, with tremendous military power, commanded the land?"

"Would you rather fight Germany now with the Allies, or would you rather fight her later by yourself? I hear men say that the Allies are certain to win the war. But I tell you it is by no means certain. If Germany does win, with Belgium as a vassal state—Holland is to become one, too, and France—she will begin to get ready to lick us."

"The Senator from Wisconsin charges that Wall Street is mixed up in this situation. But Wall Street did not sink the *Sussex*, nor the Arabic and the other vessels which have been sunk since. I am tired of such lies and it is the duty of the American people to brand them as lies."

Senator Colt of Rhode Island declared, "It is to be a war of democracy against Prussian militarism, which has poisoned Germany, has extended itself to Austria-Hungary and would extend all over the world."

Senator Gronna of North Dakota, one of the filibuster group, spoke for taking a war referendum, but said it is by no means declared, there is only one thing for the citizen to do—his full duty for his country. I am ready to do my full duty."

Senator Kenyon of Iowa, another filibuster, said he would vote for the resolution.

Senator Kirby of Arkansas, still another filibuster, scored the eastern newspapers and Colonel Roosevelt for stirring up war sentiment, but de-

clared himself in favor of universal military service in case an army is raised. He said he would vote for the resolution, his position being, "My country, right or wrong."

War preparation along comprehensive lines was advocated by Senator Ashurst of Arizona, who condemned the peace-at-any-price people.

Senator Myers of Montana supported the President, though he thought he had, if anything, been too patient. Said he, "There is no middle ground. Germany has ordered our ships off the high seas. Shall we take orders from Germany?"

Senator Tillman of South Carolina also spoke in favor of the resolution.

Senator Pittman of Nevada said: "If we cannot conquer Germany now, then Germany will conquer us later. Prussianism must be stamped out of the world forever, or democracy will."

Senator Cummins of Iowa, a filibuster, said, "When war is declared there will be, must be, no division in the United States. There should be but one purpose and desire from one border to the other of the country."

Senator James of Kentucky asserted his belief that German-Americans will be among the most loyal citizens in war. He said he would not war on the German people but upon their autocratic rulers.

Senator Borah of Idaho declared, "This resolution does not commit the United States to a war of aggression, but a war prosecuted in defense of the American people. The very fact that we stand practically unprepared for this war is sure evidence of our desire for peace." He warned against indifference, and said: "In voting for this resolution I do not fully endorse the way in which it is proposed to carry on this war. I believe that German-Americans will show their loyalty not only in responding to a call for war, but in deeds on the field of battle."

Senator Harding of Ohio declared that he did not vote for the resolution under the hysteria of a press subsidized by a foreign power. He said he deeply resented and denied the truth of assertions that the American press is subsidized.

NO INDICATIONS OF DROP IN COAL PRICE IN BOSTON

(Continued from page one)

that certain companies dealing in anthracite coal had announced a reduction of 50 cents a ton for what "coal we can deliver." At the same time the freight rates on coal transported into Boston by barges was advanced to \$1 a ton whereas the freight rates on the barges a year ago was 50 cents a ton.

From another dealer it was learned that in many instances the barges are owned by the coal operators and further that the fleet of barges is at present too small to handle the New England business. Shipping rates by water other than on barges are now said to have reached \$2 a ton to Boston on the reported inadequate supply of ships.

Boston dealers are quite reluctant to make any predictions as to future price movements, as they state that their orders are not being filled at present prices and they are unable to base any calculations as to the future on the unsatisfactory statements given out by the coal operators. The dealers further say that the operators, in their

present quotations, refer to possible war conditions as affecting prices, with the result that the consumer is none too optimistic about future coal prices.

BRITAIN AIMS TO DEFEAT GERMAN U-BOAT EFFORTS

(Continued from page one)

into force on April 15, governing the consumption of meat, bread, sugar and flour in all public places of refreshment with certain exceptions.

These regulations prescribed a meatless day on Tuesday in London and Wednesday in the provinces, no potatoes except on meatless days and Fridays, 12 ounces of meat, eight ounces of bread, just over an ounce of sugar and two ounces of flour per day including breakfast, luncheon, dinner and "tea."

In the House of Commons yesterday Captain Bathurst announced further food proposals, including fixing the price of bread on the basis of the price fixed for wheat, the Government to take entire control of all breadstuffs in the country in every form and the price of bread as sold over the counter to be made uniform.

Further the Food Controller has issued a new order which enforces an increase of the percentage of flour from other cereals to be mixed with wheat flour from 5 to 10 per cent. The maximum percentage of other cereal flours is raised from 15 to 25 per cent.

The first mentioned war measure is expected to secure a saving of 63 per cent of sugar, 53 per cent of the present consumption of bread and 50 per cent of meat as compared with the period prior to Mr. Runciman's order of November, 1916, so that its bearing direct and indirect on the submarine campaign is obviously of great importance.

Other measures like communal kitchens, five more of which were opened yesterday, have a future before them which may extend beyond the war. It may, therefore, be assumed with confidence that unless submarines quickly get complete upper hand the food situation in Great Britain will not reach a serious stage.

FOOD PRICE BILL UNCONSTITUTIONAL

Atty.-Gen. Henry C. Attwill has discovered that the bill, pending in the Massachusetts Legislature, to prohibit combinations and agreements to raise prices of commodities in common use, is unconstitutional because it contains a clause exempting farmers.

The Attorney-General has recommended to the Senate Committee on Bills in the Third Reading that this exemption clause be stricken out, so that the bill may be constitutional. The committee recommended the change to the Senate this afternoon and debate was started on the question of the amendment. The bill has already passed the House.

DISCHARGE OF GUARDSMEN

Final action on the discharge of national guardsmen with dependents rests with the Department of the East, according to orders that have been received by the officers of the Ninth Regiment, M. N. G., from Washington.

Gifts for Easter at STOWELL'S

The latest novelty or unusual gift can always be found at Stowell's. Easter gifts of great variety are now on display.



The illustration shows a bedroom set suitable for either city home, country or seashore house. Tray, two glasses and enamel vacuum carafe (keeps liquids hot or cold 48 hours) in the following colors—blue, pink, French gray or lilac. Price \$7.50. Same set with nickel carafe, \$8.00.

A. Stowell & Co. Inc.
24 Winter Street
Jewelers for 95 Years

New Petticoats

3.95

Chiffon Taffeta

New Colors, street shades, and fancy changeables.

Lengths 34 to 40 inches.

Two Attractive Models—with pin tucks and novelty shirrings—heavy quality silks—fitted waist lines—reinforced seams—The colors include navy, royal, green, Java, rose, black and white—also fancy changeables of green and cerise, turquoise and gold, green and blue and turquoise.

Unusual Values—and it was only after the greatest reluctance that the maker was persuaded to make them up so that they could be sold for 3.95 each.

New Neckwear

Friday 1.00 Saturday 1.00 Street Floor

Special Values for Easter

Pique Collars—extremely smart for wear with tailored suits. New round shapes, and large, shoulder effects.

Pique Vests—the wanted buttoned effects, some in the novel single button style.

Net Stocks With Jabot—some lace trimmed, full, daintily draped jabots.

Georgette Collars—square backs and pointed fronts, several styles lace edged.

Chandler & Co.
Tremont Street—Near West

ARMY OF HALF A MILLION MAY BE EQUIPPED AND ARMED

HOUSE PASSES
APPROPRIATION
BILL FOR ARMYMeasures for Expenditure of
More Than \$440,000,000
Disposed Of—Espionage Law
to Be Considered by CommitteeSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Four big ap-
propriation bills which failed in the
Senate at the last session, were re-
passed by the House yesterday.The bills carried appropriations of
more than \$440,000,000. They were:
Army, \$240,000,000; sundry civil, \$138-
241,000; general deficiency, \$62,583,000,
and military academy, \$1,349,000.No changes were made in the form
of any of the measures as they passed
the House at the last session. Num-
erous emergency amendments were
added to them in the Senate, and the
final bills will be drafted in confer-
ence in the interest of speed.Many additional appropriation bills
will have to be passed during the ses-
sion, but the size or form of any of
them will not be known until Con-
gress has declared a state of war ex-
isting and the executive branch of the
Government has submitted its plans
for prosecuting hostilities. Tentative
plans now being discussed are to pass
a special deficiency bill similar to
one carrying \$50,000,000 which was
passed prior to the Spanish-American
War, to be used in any emergency
which may arise in the various de-
partments.Chairmen of all House committees
only wait word from the President as
to what he would have them do before
taking action. Within a few days, it
is expected, the Naval, Military,
Ways and Means and Judiciary com-
mittees will begin considering war
measures.Representative Padgett, chairman of
the Naval Committee, introduced a
bill to permit the President to take
over boats, including small craft, in
case of war.The Judiciary Committee will begin
consideration in a few days of the
espionage bill which failed at the last
session.The bill appropriating funds for
the United States Military Academy
precipitated the first debate on war
issues in the extraordinary session
in the House of Representatives.
Appalled by the apparent near-
ness of war, members of the House,
led by Representative Mann, took part
in a mutual inquiry to discover what
facilities the United States has for
offering the 500,000 additional sol-
diers asked for in the message of the
President and to decide whether they
are sufficient. So ardent grew the
speakers that Speaker Clark resigned
his chair to participate in the debate,
and during the discussion the War
Department was appealed to by tele-
phone for facts and figures on the situation.Secretary of War Baker will appear
before the House Committee on Mil-
itary Affairs, it was stated, and there,
for the first time, he will outline the
program of his department projected
for the raising, equipping and train-
ing of the additional 500,000 men.According to the department unof-
ficial figures as reported upon the
floor of the House, there are 2000
men on the detached list of officers
who can train men. In addition to
this, between 1000 and 2000 others are
available from different branches of
the service, while between 20,000 and
30,000 are now under special military
training to be fitted for such positions.
Members of the House declared that
there also are men who have seen
former service in the Army and a
large number of officers on the re-
serve and retired lists who will help
to get the 500,000 men into shape.The query of Representative Mann,
which started the debate, was made
shortly after the Military Appropria-
tion Bill had passed the House. The
bill of appropriations for the military
department of the Government was at
first objected to by Representative
Julius Kahn, ranking Republican mem-
ber of the Military Affairs Committee,
who thought that the Senate, in view
of the extraordinary emergency, might
make use of the bill to hang on amend-
ments of a war nature. This, he said,
would be contrary to the traditional
usage of the House and the laws of
Congress, which provide that appropria-
tion bills must originate in the
House, although the Senate may amend
them. Finally, however, this objec-
tion was withdrawn and the bill re-
ported and passed by unanimous con-
sent. Much of the money is imme-
diately needed for Army affairs.The Military Academy Bill followed
the Military Appropriation Bill, and
made the third money measure of the
day, the Sundry Civil Appropriation
Bill having been passed earlier in the
session. The Academy Bill was thesignal for a blaze of patriotic oratory,
led by Mr. Mann of Illinois, who de-
manded to know what the Nation has
now of officers sufficient to train 500-
000 men. A difference of opinion im-
mediately developed, even between
members of the Military Affairs Com-
mittee, and members appealed to the
War Department."We are apparently on the verge of
raising an army, and nobody seems to
know how it can be done," declared
Representative Mann.S. Hubert Dent of Alabama, chair-
man of the Military Affairs Commit-
tee, who reported the bill, ended the
argument, declaring that the discus-
sion had been precipitated in advance
of the proper occasion, and that the
exact situation would be outlined to
the Military Affairs Committee by the
Secretary of War, and then reported
upon. The House by that time was in
the midst of a discussion of the war
situation.

Home Guard Pay

Governor and Other Officials to Con-
sider Matter at ConferenceCompensation for the members of
the Home Guard is expected to be con-
sidered today at a meeting of the
Governor, acting adjutant-general and
military council scheduled for this
afternoon. General Sweetser declared
today that according to his interpre-
tation of the Home Guard bill enacted
by the Legislature, the commander-in-
chief has the right to fix the pay of
the of the Home Guardsmen. Doubt
regarding the amount which should
be paid to the provisional troops in
comparison to what is paid to the
National Guardsmen prompted Gov-
ernor McCall to withhold his signa-
ture from the bill yesterday.A large supply of clothing for the
National Guard arrived from the Rock
Island Arsenal and a consignment of
cartridge belts from Philadelphia ac-
cording to General Sweetser's state-
ment today. The work of enrolling
guardsmen has progressed so that
all units are now recruited to peace
strength and there are many men
who have declared their intentions
of enlisting so that the troops can be
raised to war strength as soon as
authority is granted by the War De-
partment.Criticism of the compromise "addi-
tional pay" bill which was drafted last
night by the legislative committee on
Military Affairs and which will be
reported in the House today, was
brought to the attention of General
Sweetser today. It is claimed that
the bill does not materially assist the
soldiers because of the fact that it
stipulates that the sum of \$10 a month
"shall be payable" immediately
after termination of service.Under such a condition the soldier
would not have the benefit of the
money when he most needs it, nor
would he be able to assign it to his
dependents.

Railroad Plans Perfected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington BureauNEW YORK, N. Y.—The railroads of
the country have worked out with the
quartermaster-general of the Army a
plan whereby all the rail transporta-
tion facilities in the United States will
be at the disposal of the Government,
according to a statement made public
by Fairfax Harrison, president of the
Southern Railway and general chair-
man of the Special Committee on Na-
tional Defense of the American Rail-
way Association.

Polish Army Offered

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The Polish Fal-
cons' Alliance of America at the clos-
ing session of a special convention
here voted to raise an army of 100,000
men, to be known as the Kosciuszko
army, which will be offered to the War
Department for service wherever and
whenever needed. A telegram was
sent to President Wilson informing
him of their intention.CANADAGRATEFUL FOR
UNITED STATES' ACTIONOTTAWA, Ont.—"President Wil-
son's message is one of the most im-
portant contributions since Lincoln's
time to the literature of freedom and
democracy," Sir Wilfrid Laurier de-
clared in a statement made here. "It
is greatly inspiring to the free peoples
of the world who are battling for the
rights of civilization against the
tyranny, autocracy and maniacal
efforts of Prussia.""The entrance of the largest democ-
racy of the world into the arena com-
pletely extinguishes any fleeting hope
of victory that Germany may have
foolishly held.""To the Canadian people the event is
one of very considerable importance.
It means that the people of the North
American continent will fight shoulder
to shoulder in a common cause, and
from that we may naturally expect
closer friendship and sympathies, with
all the benefits that will flow there-
from."GERMANS SEEK
TO BRING ABOUT
A NEGRO REVOLT

(Continued from page one)

nition by German agents when the
time for the uprising comes.In Birmingham Federal officials are
reported as admitting that there is a
German plot to foment a Negro revolt.In South Carolina Federal agents
admit knowledge of German activity
on certain sections of the coast coun-
try. The Germans appear to have
looked over the ground with the view
of certain operations depending upon
eventualities. It is denied that there
is actual evidence that they have at-
tempted to stir up the Negroes. The
secret service is at every point in
touch with the situation.In Georgia there is a vague under-
current of rumor that the stage is set
for uprisings by German elements in
the various large cities, and these
elements would call upon the Negroes
to assist them in rebellion, having
promised them in return for their co-
operation relief from present injus-
tices and realization of the Negro
dream of empire. However, this is
merest rumor. Negro leaders all over
the State scorn the intimation of sym-
pathy with Germany, pledge them-
selves and their followers to loyalty
to the United States, and declare that
all the German blunders an attempt
to enlist the Negroes against their
own countrymen would be the most
stupid, as it would only recoil upon
Germany in the shape of Negro reg-
iments ready to fight for the United
States in this war as they have in all
wars of its history.The success of such a wild scheme
as a revolt among the Negroes may
of course be dismissed at once as
utterly impossible. However, the Ger-
man idea appears not to be an over-
throw of present constituted authority
so much as the creation of distur-
bances in various sections of the South
with the view of embarrassing Amer-
ican military operations.What Federal officials here are try-
ing to get a grip upon is whether or
not any Negro has been approached
by German agents on the subject,
whether the Negro press has been
printing inspired comment on certain
unfortunate phases of Negro life in
the South with the idea of creating
unrest in this critical time, and
whether Negro leaders have been sub-
jected in any way to German influ-
ence. No evidence of any such action
has as yet been uncovered in Georgia.
It is announced.While the overwhelming majority of
Negroes are intensely loyal to their
National Government, there is a cer-
tain class which deeply over-
real or imagined wrongs of local gov-
ernment and which may be fertile
ground for the sowing of the German
seed. To this class the common belief
that the Germans draw no color line
appeals strongly. They see in America
conquered by the Germans a nation in
which Negroes would have actual
equal rights. They cherish the old
dream of Negro empire in a part of
the South. Other Negroes, while less
embittered over present conditions,
would be lukewarm in the war. These
believe the war is a white man's war,
and the white man should fight it out.

"Plan of San Diego"

Proposed Seizure of Texas and Erec-
tion of "Black Republic"NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a dispatch
from Greensboro, N. C., a staff cor-
respondent of the New York Tribune
tells, among other things, of what the
Negroes who know of it, call the "plan
of San Diego," a scheme hatched at
San Diego between German agents on
one side and Negroes and Mexican
revolutionists on the other.
George Harris, editor of the New
York News, a Negro daily published
in Harlem, admitted that news of theSan Diego plot had come to him. The
Negro leaders concerned in it, he said,
were not of the better class, but were
malcontents and agitators.The original meeting was held in
San Diego about two years ago, Mr.
Harris said. Detailed plans were
drawn up for the seizure of Texas and
the erection there of a "Black Repub-
lic" in case the revolt against the
United States proved successful. "Ag-
itators," he said, "have for some time
been traveling through the South stir-
ring up the Negroes against the white
population. There is little doubt that
a good many of them are in the pay of
the Germans.""The colored people generally do not
believe that they have been fairly
treated since the Wilson administra-
tion has been in the saddle. No one
would be more loyal than the Negroes
if they were treated fairly. Their dis-
loyalty, if there is any, is not to the
country or the flag, but to the Wilson
administration."The work of the German agents
sowing the seeds of disaffection
among the Negroes, has not been con-
fined to the South. It was discovered
yesterday that men in the pay of the
imperial German Government have
been working for months in New York
City to the same end.FOOD COMMISSION
BILL IS INDORSEDIn executive session today, the leg-
islative committee on Consolidation of
Commissions voted to report to the
Legislature a bill to provide for the
appointment of an emergency com-
mission as to food and other neces-
saries of life. The bill empowers the
Governor, with the advice and consent
of the council, to appoint such a com-
mission whenever he may determine
that an emergency exists. He is also
empowered to terminate the existence
of the food commission at any time.It is provided that the commission
shall ascertain the amount of food or
other necessities within the Common-
wealth; the amount of land and labor
available for the production of food;
the means of producing within or ob-
taining from without the Common-
wealth food or other necessities as
the situation demands; and facilities
for the distribution of the same; and
it shall at once report to the Governor
and the council all information ob-
tained with such recommendations to
meet the emergency as it may deem
necessary.ASK PROPER CONDUCT
OF ALL FOREIGNERSWASHINGTON, D. C.—Reassurances
as to property and persons of all for-
eigners who conduct themselves
"properly" were sent from the White
House today in the form of a tele-
gram to Mayor George N. Seger of
Passaic, N. J., from Presidential Sec-
retary Tumulty.

SCHOOL TEST TO BE GIVEN

On April 17 pupils of the public
schools of Norfolk County will be
given a test that was given to the
pupils of the schools of Norfolk
County in 1879. Francis G. Wade,
agent of the State Board of
Education, will be in charge. The
object is to make a comparison of the
work in the schools in 1879 and in
1917. The examination will be in
arithmetic and English, including
spelling, language and writing. The
children are receiving no preliminary
drill but are carrying on only their
usual daily work.

MELROSE CHAPTER VISITED

MELROSE, Mass.—Waverly R. A.
Chapter was officially visited last
night by Right Excellent Charles E.
Prior, D. D. G. H. F., who was received
with his suite by High Priest Frank
L. Edson, after being announced by
Deputy Grand Captain of the Host
Willis I. Foss.ATTACHE OF THE
EMBASSY FROM
RUSSIA SHOTCount Michael Borzatsky Is
Wounded at Night While
Guest at Baltimore ClubSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
BALTIMORE, Md.—Friends of Count
Michael Borzatsky, who is said to be
a special representative of the Rus-
sian Government and who was shot
at the Baltimore Country Club early
today, declare that they regard the
shooting as purely accidental. Mrs. C.
Webster Wilson, who gave a dinner at
the Country Club for M. Borzatsky
last night, said today to a representa-
tive of The Christian Science Monitor
that there is no reason to suspect that
the man was attacked. Mrs. Wilson
and her daughter met M. Borzatsky
in Paris, France, three years ago. She
says he planned to leave Baltimore
this morning for New York, home-
ward bound.The Russian arrived in Washington
on official business about a week ago
and having friends in this city, he
came here and was quartered at the
Country Club through E. Griawold
Thein, a friend. The shooting oc-
curred sometime between midnight
and dawn.The police have been told the
wound was inflicted from a gun. They
find it hard to reconcile the fact that
the man said good-by to his friends at
11 o'clock Tuesday evening and that
the shot was fired after 3 o'clock in
the morning with the statement from
club members. They were following
clues which led them to believe he was
the victim of a shot from a German
spy.Color is added to the latter theory
by the fact that Count Borzatsky is
known to have come to America within
the last two weeks; that his mission
here was of the utmost delicacy and
diplomatic importance, and that he
was returning from a conference with
the Russian Ambassador at Washing-
ton with an important message for the
new government in his homeland. They
believe that interests here inimical
both to the Russian and to the United
States governments regarded it as
extremely dangerous for Count Bor-
zatsky to return to Russia.

Suspects Are Held

Three Taken From Gerard Train Held
in New YorkNEW YORK, N. Y.—Oscar M. Pflug
and Mr. and Mrs. Hartwig Devisen,
who came out of Germany on former
Ambassador Gerard's special train
and were taken off the train at his
request at the French border, were
detained in their cabins by agents of
the Department of Justice when they
arrived here from Spain on the liner
Alfonso XII. Their claims to Amer-
ican citizenship will be investigated
at Ellis Island.According to the cable dispatches at
the time the three were taken from
Gerard's train, not because they were
objectionable to him, but because he
was personally responsible for the
members of his party, and as they
were not members he did not want to
assume responsibility for them.Mr. and Mrs. Devisen were able to
prove to the satisfaction of the French
authorities, with the aid of the Amer-
ican Embassy at Paris, that they were
entitled to protection as Americancitizens and were allowed to proceed
on their way to Spain.Pflug also was later similarly re-
leased. It was brought out that he
had been taken on provisionally as a
clerk at the American Embassy, and
that his name had not been printed
in the diplomatic or consular lists.
His father, Max Pflug, lives in Florida.

Alleged Incendiary Taken

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Deputy State
Marshal James Anderson yesterday
arrested Attilio A. Nardone, charged
with attempting to set fire to the New
England Westinghouse plant in Chicopee,
where rifles are being made for
the Russian Government.

Poisoning of Water Charged

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Under sus-
picion of having attempted to poison
the city's water supply, L. Seaky, an
Austrian, was held without bail last
night. He was caught at the East
Park Reservoir after having been seen
by Mrs. Anna Powers to throw a pack-
age, supposed to contain chemicals,
into the reservoir.

Shot Fired Disturbs Guards

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A sergeant
of the Second Regiment, National
Guard, reported at headquarters
Wednesday that the routine of patrol
duty was disturbed early in the morn-
ing when some one fired a shot at a
guard at a bridge near Springfield.

Flag Desecrater Punished

MEADVILLE, Pa.—Arthur W.
Peebles, aged 19, and Thomas O'Dell,
aged 21, are in jail here charged with
desecrating the United States flag. It
is alleged that Peebles and O'Dell and
a third man, who is being sought by
the police, tore a flag from its stand-
ard and trampled it under foot.

Defamed the President

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Walter Gold-
macher, a German reservist, was fined
\$25 with an alternative of spending
60 days in jail, by Police Judge Mul-
lowney, charged with defaming the
President. The charge of cursing the
President was made by Davis E. Hake,
chief machinist's mate in the Navy.
"What do you mean," inquired the
court, "by defaming the man who is
head of the country that is putting
bread in your mouth? If you have
no more respect for the President
than you have shown, go back to Ger-
many."

George Born Held a Spy

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The case of
George Born, under arrest here, is de-
scribed by Federal authorities as a
typical instance of a German spy
working in England under the cloak
of fraudulently obtaining a passport
from the United States consul at Hull,
Eng. He is held in default of \$5000
bail.

Suspect Fired Upon

NEWBURGH, N. Y.—National
Guardsmen protecting the West Shore
Railroad tunnel at Ft. Montgomery
fired several shots yesterday at a man
acting suspiciously, who reached the
railroad tracks without being detected.
Upon seeing the sentries the man fled
into nearby woods. The spot is about
a mile from the United States Naval
Magazine at Iona Island.

Employees Homes Destroyed

NEWCASTLE, Del.—Twelve dwell-
ings near the shell-loading plant of
Bethlehem Steel Co. were destroyed
by fire today. The buildings were oc-
cupied by munition makers.CANDIDATE OF
LA FOLLETTE IS
BEATEN AT POLLSWisconsin, by Apparently 20,000
Votes, Defeats Senator's Can-
didate for Supreme CourtSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western BureauMILWAUKEE, Wis.—On the face of
returns, it appears that Atty.-Gen.
Walter C. Owen, Senator La Follette's
candidate for the vacancy on the Su-
preme Court bench, has been defeated
by Justice R. D. Marshall, the present
incumbent. Justice Marshall claims
the election by 20,000 votes a conserva-
tive estimate. Returns show that
even in counties in which Mr. Owen
was expected to roll up good major-
ities in Tuesday's election, these were
smaller than anticipated.Mr. Owen, who is serving a third
term as Attorney-General of the State,
has long been an ardent supporter of
Senator La Follette. His progressive
principles are unquestioned. He has
made a great record as Attorney-Gen-
eral, and has a host of warm personal
friends in every part of the State.
On the other hand, Justice Mar-
shall's trend of mind is conservative.
It is pointed out that, under these con-
ditions, Mr. Owen's defeat is large,
due to dissatisfaction with Senator
La Follette's stand on international
questions. Justice Marshall was sup-
ported, not only by the conservative
paper, the Milwaukee Sentinel, but by
the Progressive Democratic paper, the
Journal. Under ordinary conditions
these two newspapers would never
have agreed upon a candidate.

BRANCH LIBRARY PLANNED

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Plans have
been filed for a brick building, to be
erected at North Goodman Street and
Hayward Avenue at a cost of \$22,000
for a new branch of the public library,
says the Democrat and Chronicle.For
Your Boy's
ClothesGet reliable qualities
—economy in the long
run.Get pleasing styles
that win the boy and
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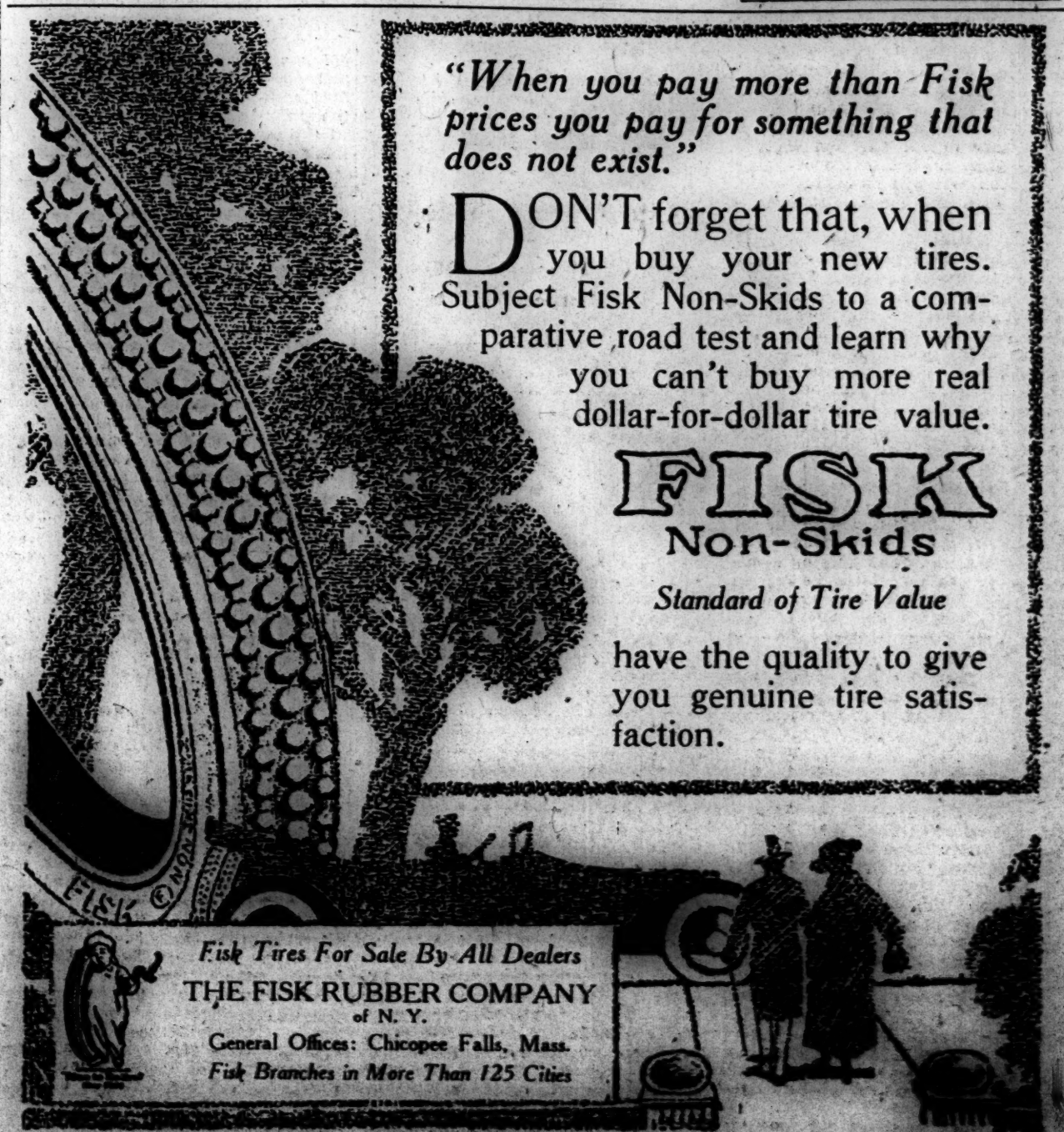
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RUSSIA GREET'S UNITED STATES' WAR SUPPORT

President Wilson's Message
Makes Profound Impression—
British Press Calls Act of
America Great Victory

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—President Wilson's speech has created an immense impression in Petrograd, and the meaning of American intervention in the war has been explained to large crowds of troops and civilians at Tauris Palace. References to Russia in President Wilson's speech were particularly welcomed.

In a statement to Russian press representatives, Sir George Buchanan reviewed the Anglo-Russian relations and explained why Great Britain welcomed the formation of a democratic Government in Russia. He indicated that the Allies would soon begin a general offensive and said that Russians must prepare immediately to meet the counterstroke which the Germans were to attempt against them.

Russian democracy, however, would teach the Germans a sharp lesson. Incidentally Sir George confirmed the impression that he had repeatedly given personal advice to the former Tsar to meet the demands of the people for a constitutional Government, even so late as the end of December last.

European Opinions

Further Comments on Policy Adopted by President Wilson

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—Comments in the European press on President Wilson's address to Congress are as follows:

Manchester Guardian (Manchester)—The Manchester Guardian, commenting editorially on the entry of the United States, says the magnificent speech of President Wilson yesterday is our greatest victory since the war began, and we are unreservedly proud and thankful that it should have been made.

This paper refers to the two sets of reasons actuating President Wilson, the first being Germany's conduct of submarine warfare. The President's act is a certificate that Germany is the enemy and the Allies the protectors of the freedom of the seas. This is much, the Manchester Guardian thinks, especially in view of our old differences with America on the law of the sea.

It then quotes the President that America's object is to vindicate peace and justice in the life of the world against selfish autocratic power, etc.

The German people, with whom America has no other quarrel, the Manchester Guardian says, are here branded with the stigma of being unfree and politically backward. They think they are fighting for their liberties; they are in fact fighting for their chains. What incompetence on the part of their rulers it is that has brought the most concealed people on earth to this pass when even Russia, so long despised by them, can pity them as slaves! The Manchester Guardian adds that it is impossible to exaggerate the difference that has been made by the establishment of free Russia. It has made this war quite unequivocally one between those who love freedom and those who do not. It has made Germany what Mr. Wilson calls her, the natural foe to liberty.

At the same time it has opened up for the German people a way of escape. If they stand by the masters whose gross incompetence is now revealed they will suffer the penalties of slavery. If they achieve their own freedom they will also win a place for their country among the great nations of the world.

In conclusion, the Manchester Guardian dwells on the vital importance of America helping to clear the seas of German submarines. We shall win, it says, for the good of the people and win soon. "What a load to have taken off one's heart, and what a splendid prospect opens up of the future political cooperation between us for the freedom of the people!"

Lokal Anzeiger (Berlin)

President Wilson has previously frequently asserted that it was his highest duty to refrain from participation in the war unless under the utmost emergency.

Therefore, his speech contradicts his theories—because America is not fighting for American lives and interests.

Can President Wilson give a reasonable answer to the question of why he surrendered to England's prohibition of American trade? He is unable to. Therefore, this war is without reasonable cause.

History will condemn this deed of a stubborn fanatic in worse degree than the Italian or the Rumanian breach. President Wilson's assertion that the war is not against the German people, but the German Government, will not lessen German anger, because it is untrue and dishonest, and President Wilson knows it.

History records no war like this, of a whole people fighting for their existence in a war created by the hatred and grudge of the whole world.

Vossische Zeitung (Berlin)

Those who formerly doubted President Wilson's bad faith know better now. His efforts to disassociate the

German Government from the German people are perfidious. His statement that the Kaiser started the war, for dynastic reasons, apparently was made at England's command.

Berliner Tageblatt (Berlin)
We trust the American people will discern President Wilson's error and that this unjust quarrel between America and Germany will be settled before all others.

French Opinions

Tributes to President Wilson for Message to Congress

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Talking with the American correspondents during the day concerning President Wilson's address, Jules Cambon said: "There can be no doubt of the emotions with which the French people read the message. It makes a profound impression even among those not awayed by the passion of war. It is a veritable accusation against Germany. We in France have applied ourselves to establishing Germany's responsibility for the origin of this war, and how it sought to avoid every effort to prevent war. The German Government put aside the arbitration proposed by the Imperial Tsar of Russia and the endeavors of England and France. The President's interest is not to determine the origin of the war. It is in the manner in which it is conducted. He convicts the Germans for their profound inhumanity, which is the base of the German character."

"President Wilson draws a distinction between the German people and those who govern them. We have a proverb that a people always has a government which it merits. The United States has the Government it merits. We see the result. The American Government has been created by the efforts of Americans. They fought for their ideas of government in the War of Independence and in the Civil War. The Germans submit to autocracy."

"Still, I think it important that President Wilson has assured the German people that the war is not against them. He words will cause profound perturbation among the rulers of Germany. It is a veritable punishment for them."

M. Cambon thought the message would have a repercussion throughout the world.

"The President's message is a great battle won from Germany," said he. "I am convinced it will shorten the war considerably. President Wilson's word is that of a good pacifist, because what he does will shorten the war and bring the United States into the peace settlement, in which his ideas concerning the prevention of war in the future will have an opportunity for consideration. I doubt whether war can altogether be prevented, but it can certainly be made rarer and more difficult."

"It is a red letter day for us," was M. Ribot's comment on President Wilson's speech. In conversation with his friends, the Premier expressed the deep joy felt by everybody in France over the entry into the conflict of the great American democracy.

"After M. Ribot added: "President Wilson has distinguished between the people of Germany and their Government."

When asked if France expected American troops, he replied: "We shall be glad to see the Stars and Stripes alongside the Tricolor."

In the Figaro, Alfred Capus says: "This memorable date marks the moment when the whole world realizes the deeper meaning of the war of 1914, and the impossibility of living freely on an earth with a powerful, armed Germany. It will be a glory to the United States of America to have embodied a universal sentiment, and, forsaking the role of spectator, to have entered the struggle to free the peoples of the world from the continual menace which a nation, grown monstrous, had imposed upon them. President Wilson will share the honor with his country and will leave his name inscribed on this magnificent page of history."

In the Socialist newspaper, L'Humanité, M. Brackes, deputy for the Seine, writes:

"The message has been read by President Wilson and a decision is now certain by the American Congress which will give the final touches to bring out the true character of the world war."

The Gaulois says: "President Wilson has not failed to meet our expectations. He has proposed to Congress a declaration of war against Germany. Such is the essential fact but there is something more than that in the message. There is elevation in thought; there is vision in the arguments and nobleness in the sentiment. There is the severity of an implacable judgment and a profound accent of indignant humanity which gives to the presidential message a moral weight of incomparable power. This is at once an act and a gesture of magnificence."

In the Journal Senator Charles Humbert writes:

"It is a moral condemnation of Germany. It is her banishment from the ranks of the nations not only for today, but for a time after the war until she has completed the expiation of her crimes. It seals her doom and assures her inevitable punishment by the enormous increase in force which our new ally brings up."

"President Wilson's message," says the Matin, "is a logical sequence of the attitude he has maintained firmly for more than two years. It will cause a profound sensation in the world."

"America enters the struggle not in order to satisfy territorial appetite, but to defend the rights of humanity," says the Petit Parisien. "Her recognized and positive disinterestedness accentuates and makes clear the character of the war which all the democracies heretofore associated are making upon imperialism and despotism."



Map of the frontier region between Mesopotamia and Persia shows Khanikin, where the British troops marching from Baghdad have linked up with a Russian column from Kermanshah.

PARLIAMENTARY POWER DEBATED IN GREAT BRITAIN

(Continued from page one)

required for the army, and it would be absolutely essential to include some such provision as those contained in this bill in such other measures.

Unless they secured men he saw the possibility of an ever increasing deficiency in the numbers required to maintain their armies. He did not count himself among those who advocated immediate very drastic and perhaps unthought-of measures, for he saw the absolute necessity of weighing carefully in the balance those industries which were almost as necessary as the maintenance of the armies in the field.

He felt any sacrifice that was required would be made if only the facts were put before the country clearly and frankly. It victory was to be complete it must not only be victory by attrition but military and naval victory as well. The military service review of the exceptions bill was then read for the third time without opposition.

STRONG APPEAL IN BRITAIN FOR MORE ARMY MEN

(Continued from page one)

sion, waste of effort, friction and injustice. It was no easy laying the blame on individuals, ministers or governments. It was the fault of want of system due to want of foresight and preparation before the war on the part of the nation as a whole.

Defining what he meant by winning the war Sir William said: "I take it there is no desire on the part of anyone of us to crush the German nation and the sooner the German people know that the better. Our aim is, as I understand it, to deal German despotism such a blow as will for generations prevent a recurrence of the horrors of the past two and one half years. We are fighting in the cause of freedom and before we can get freedom Germany must be taught to realize that might is not right. All my countrymen need in a situation like this is to be told the truth and what they are required to do."

In supporting Sir William Robertson's plea for more men for the Army, Sir John Jellicoe, First Sea Lord, indicated that what the Navy wanted now was not more men but small craft in large numbers. The fleet of small craft prevented losses and the building of merchant ships replaced those lost. While the submarines were not getting off scot free, there was undoubtedly a serious deficit before the country, and he therefore urged economy in food consumption. He repeated that the method of dealing with submarines was a combination of devices, and fresh schemes were daily introduced.

CULTIVATION OF LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Rapid progress has been made in connection with the cultivation of Ministry lands by the Lands Department of the War Office and the Ministry of Munitions. Upon one estate 800 acres are now being plowed up by motor tractors working day and night, the greater part of the land being laid down to oats. Seventy-five per cent of the 4000 acres is growing oats, potatoes, and so on. At several factories it has been arranged for the factory hands to grow vegetables for the canteens, and at all factories where it is possible without hindrance to munition work the land is being utilized for growing food.

RADCLIFFE COLLEGE

Juniors defeated the seniors in the final championship basketball game at Radcliffe College yesterday, leaving the title winning game to be played between the Juniors and Freshmen next week. Outdoor sports will begin and the swimming pool will be opened April 9. An athletic meet will be held the evening of April 11.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

The Business Women's Club met last night when Frank Yeigh of Toronto gave an illustrated travelogue on "Canada, its history, resources, scenery and future." The audience was taken from Quebec in the East to Prince Rupert, on the Pacific Coast, covering the central and western provinces and the Rocky Mountain region of the Yellowhead Pass.

AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 15, AT 2.30.
MISCHKA
Russian Violinist
ELMAN
Last Appearance This Season
Tickets \$2.00, \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c.

BRITISH FORCES JOIN RUSSIANS IN MESOPOTAMIA

LONDON, England (Thursday)—

British and Russian troops in Mesopotamia have effected a junction and Persia has been cleared of all Turkish forces, Gen. F. B. Maurice announced today.

The British and Russians came in contact at Khanikin.

General Maurice expressed the belief that St. Quentin was not a part of the "Hindenburg line."

"Its capture," he said, "won't mean the German defense line is broken. Cambrai is behind the line."

"A final stand of the Germans may be expected soon."

AMBASSADOR SHARP VIEWS RETREAT AREA

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Ambassador Sharp, in his visit to the French front, was accompanied by Capt. Carl Boyd, the military attaché. They traveled in army automobiles, covering about 200 miles and inspecting some 20 villages in the zone devastated by the Germans in their retreat. The Ambassador and the attaché were greatly impressed by the damage that had been wrought.

Having visited early in the war the ground of the battle of the Marne, and, later, various destroyed cities, the Ambassador was in a position to make a comparison. He described the recent destruction as greater than that in the north in the earlier days. He found bridges, waterways, canals and everything that could possibly be used in the way of military defense destroyed, and in some cases there was plenty of evidence that the ravages were not entirely due to military necessities, but to clear wantonness. Houses had been leveled and thousands of fruit trees had been cut down.

The ambassador saw great areas razed. In some places only detached walls remained of what formerly were prosperous villages.

UNITED IMPROVEMENT

The United Improvement Association dined at the Quincy House last night. Robert M. Washburn of Worcester spoke on the Public Service Commission and public service corporations and expressed himself as strongly opposed to consolidating the Public Service Commission with any other commission. Until the Boston Elevated reforms its internal finances, he said, it deserves no relief from the public.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Owing to the war situation, the Junior prom at Simmons College has been canceled. A basketball song rally will be held today in preparation for the dinner Saturday night. A medal for accuracy in copying and one for accuracy in transcribing are being offered by two instructors at the college. The class of 1918 has voted to have gold silk tassels on their senior caps, signifying that they are candidates for a degree.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR FROM CAPITALS

(Continued from page one)

and Sir Douglas was attacking this when the last report was sent out. Should this word be taken the important railway junction of Marcoling, on the line from Cambrai to St. Quentin, would be in danger, as indeed would be Cambrai itself, as that city is only four miles from Marcoling.

It is in the region of St. Quentin, however, that the greatest interest lies. Yesterday the chief advance here was made by the British toward the north. Today comes the news of a corresponding advance by the French toward the south. Pushing down from the heights south of Urvillers, the French have entered the village of that name, whilst at the same time pushing eastward from Benay, they have occupied the village of Moy upon the Oise, thus cutting the railway from La Fère to Guise and ultimately to the German border. These captures have caused the further extension of the encircling movement round St. Quentin, and made the holding of that town a still more difficult matter.

On the eastern front there has been some apparently severe fighting in the Volhynia. Here the Germans have been successful in forcing the passage of the Stokhod River, with apparently considerable loss to the defenders.

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday, via wireless to Sayville)—The German official communication issued yesterday says:

Western war theater: From Lens to Arras yesterday the artillery duel was a lively one. West of St. Quentin and between the Somme and the Oise the French continued their violent reconnoitering attack. They have paid with sanguinary sacrifices for the ground which has been abandoned by us step by step.

Near Lauffens, on the road running from Soissons toward the northeast, French attempts at advances, which were launched after a strong fire, failed. In and near Rheims batteries and works of fortification and also traffic which was noticed were taken under our fire. One hostile airplane and two captive balloons were shot down by our fliers.

Eastern theater: On the Middle Stokhod River the bridgehead of Toboly, held by the Russians on the west bank, has been taken by our troops. Considerable booty fell into their hands. On both sides of the Zlochoff-Tarnopol Railroad (Galicia) the artillery duel was temporarily increased.

Prince Leopold's front: Between the sea and the Pripiet River, the artillery activity has been lively on several sectors.

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The capture of the villages of Ronsoy and Basseboulange, with 22 German prisoners, was reported as today's progress of the British forward movement on the western front by Sir Douglas Haig.

To the east and northeast of Metz-en-Couture, the British commander-in-chief reported continued progress despite considerable resistance, his troops having reached the western and southwestern edges of the woods of Gouzeaucourt and Havrincourt. Sixty prisoners were taken.

The Germans were caught on their own wire entanglements at Ronsoy and Basseboulange, suffering heavily, the statement said.

The official statement issued by British headquarters yesterday, reads: "The Germans made a determined counterattack during the night in an endeavor to recover the six guns captured Monday west of St. Quentin. The attempt completely failed after hand-to-hand fighting, and all six guns were brought in."

This afternoon we attacked and captured the village of Metz-en-Couture, northwest of Epehy, and took a number of prisoners. The fighting continues eastward of the village and in the neighborhood of Havrincourt Wood. Our troops successfully raided trenches this morning northwest of Neuville-St. Vaast.

There was considerable activity in the air yesterday. A number of fights occurred, in the course of which one

German airplane was brought down. Five of our machines are missing. Further reports show the total number of prisoners taken by us in the fighting on Monday southeast of Arras as eight officers and 252 other ranks. Seventeen machine guns and four trench mortars were also captured.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Thursday)—The text of the War Office statement issued last night reads:

During the course of the day, despite violent snow squalls and the soaked condition of the ground, our troops continued to push back the Germans along the whole front between the Somme and the Oise. They drove them from a very important dominating position marked by the villages of Grugies, Urvillers and Moy, which were captured by our troops.

North of the Folie Farm the Germans, thrown into disorder by the irresistible attack of our soldiers, precipitately abandoned three lines of trenches, which were protected by wire entanglements, leaving behind their wounded and important material. Three howitzers of 150 millimeters and several lorries of the air squadrons fell into our possession.

South of the Allette River there has been no change. Violent artillery fighting took place in the region of Margival and Lauffaux.

In the Woivre long-range guns caught under their fire enemy detachments reported in the Vigneulles railway station. An intermittent cannonade occurred on the rest of the front. In the Vosges a German airplane was brought down by the fire of our special guns.

Eastern theater: There has been rifle firing and cannonading in the region north of Monastir and between the lakes. Our opponents dropped several bombs from airplanes on a hospital at Vortekop. British aviators successfully bombed hangars at Hudovo, observing explosions and fires.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The official statement issued yesterday reads:

Caucasus front: Our detachments are continuing their pursuit of the Turks in the direction of Khanikin.

In the western area of the Black Sea, our torpedo boats sank two Turkish schooners laden with grain.

German troops have forced a crossing at the Stokhod River, in Volhynia, after pressing back the Russians.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Italian official statement issued yesterday says:

During the evening of April 3, north of Boscomalo, on the Carso, Italian troops occupied advanced enemy posts. Most of the garrison of 30 were killed, six being taken prisoner.

CHARLESBANK HOMES

More than 100 tenants of the Ginn Model Homes at 333 to 339 Charles Street gathered at the home office building last night to celebrate the anniversary of the organization of the Charlesbank homes. Miss Deborah Astrin, superintendent, was assisted in receiving by R. S. Ross, Mrs. M. Kornblit and Mrs. J. P. Lamb. Mrs. M. White spoke on "Benefits Derived from the Welfare Homes Plan" and R. S. Ross discussed future plans for the higher education of tenants.

CONGRESSMAN-ELECT FINED

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Congressman-elect Orrin D. Bleakley of Venango County was fined \$300 in the Federal District Court here today, following his plea of nolo contendere to a charge that his election expenses were excessive.

MEXICO PLEDGES NEUTRALITY IN EVENT OF WAR

Official Denial Given to Rumors of Intrigues and Plots Instigated by Germany to Foment Additional Trouble

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Rumors and allegations of plots and intrigues in Mexico, or involving Mexico in activities calculated to make trouble for the United States in the prosecution of war against Germany, are specifically and absolutely declared untrue by high official authority of the Mexican Government, and it is desired that the people of the United States know that there is neither intent, willingness, nor probability that the United States will suffer the least annoyance from any pro-German influence working in or through Mexico.

Ambassador Ygnacio Bonillas, who arrived in Washington Monday, made clear to a representative of this bureau that the policy of confining her attention to her own internal affairs would be rigidly adhered to by Mexico. No intrigues or activities looking to the fomenting of trouble in or with other countries will be tolerated in Mexico. His country, he stated, has many big tasks—social, political and economic—to work out for its own best development, and has not time or inclination to interfere in the affairs of other countries. It will maintain respect for the sovereignty and the right to conduct its own political affairs, which pertains to every country, and will look for similar respect to be accorded to Mexico.

"We shall make our performance the indication of sincerity of this policy," the Ambassador said. His credentials have not yet been presented, and it is understood to be the Ambassador's opinion that consideration on his part dictates that he await a time when the President is not so pressed with governmental affairs of the most momentous importance. Meanwhile the Mexican embassy on I Street is being renovated, after the long period of disuse of the official quarters.

Critic to Be Heard

Mexican University Invites Opponent of United States Policies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
HAVANA, Cuba—Dr. Arturo Gramajo, former Mayor of Buenos Aires, sailed from this city recently for a visit to the United States. He was Mayor of the Argentine capital when the Pan-American Financial Congress was held there, and gave a large reception to Elihu Root and his associates.

Another well-known Argentine citizen who recently left here is Dr. Manuel Ugarte, who is on his way to Mexico City, where he was invited by the university to lecture. The subject upon which Doctor Ugarte usually speaks deals with the menace of aggression, of which he accuses the United States to be planning and gradually executing by its policy in the Caribbean. Doctor Ugarte has been heard by large audiences, and favorably received in several of the South American capitals and in other important cities there.

We publish every Thursday

Helpful
Messages
from
Gelatine
Headquarters

No. 13 Knox Gelatine is particularly welcome in the family tired of pies and cakes. It is a treat to serve so dainty a dish as Knox Peach Snow Balls.

Mrs. Charles B. Knox
President

KNOX
SPARKLING GELATINE
(Granulated)

PEACH SNOW BALLS
1/2 envelope Knox Sparkling Gelatine. 1/4 cup boiling water.
1/2 cup cold water. 1 tablespoonful lemon juice.
1 cup canned peaches, apricots or pineapple, pressed through a sieve.
Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Add lemon juice. Strain, cool slightly and add peaches, apricots or pineapple. When mixture begins to stiffen, beat, using a wire whisk, until light; then add thoroughly. Hold in cups. One pint whipped cream may be used in place of whites of eggs.



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the candies.
The guarantee
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The box is incidental.
One dollar the pound:
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SIXTH REGIMENT BEING MUSTERED INTO U. S. SERVICE

National Guard Organizations
Not Yet Called Out Prepare
for Speedy Mobilization When
the Order Is Received

Mustered into the Federal service of the men of the Sixth Regiment, M. N. G., begins today. All line units of the Second and Ninth Regiments are now in active service. The call to arms is still expected at any time by the National Guard organizations in Massachusetts not yet mobilized. These are the Fifth and Eighth Regiments of Infantry, the First Squadron Cavalry, First Regiment Field Artillery, signal battalion, two hospital and ambulance companies and the First Corps of Cadets, which is being transformed into a regiment of engineers. Plans for mobilization in record time have been made by the officers of each of these organizations.

Orders from the War Department calling for the establishment of a new heavy field artillery battery of 4.7-inch howitzers were received by Col. John H. Sherburne, commander of the First Field Artillery, Wednesday night. The following official notification was issued by Colonel Sherburne through Capt. Edward B. Richardson of Battery A:

"A new battery is to be formed in Boston with a nucleus of officers and noncommissioned officers in Battery A. It will be located at the Commonwealth Arsenal. The equipment of ordnance, guns and so forth will be that now in possession of Battery C of Lawrence.

"That battery is to be equipped with 4.7-inch guns. Two additional batteries will be raised in the State of these howitzers to form a battery of 4.7-inch guns.

"The new battery of Boston is to be known as Battery C of the First Massachusetts Field Artillery, National Guard."

Officers of the Regular Army and the National Guard are busy today inspecting sites in the vicinity of Springfield for a mobilization camp for the immediate training of 100,000 volunteers. This camp will be used as a training ground for recruits to the Army from any of the New England states. The camp will probably be divided into four divisions. A vacant area in East Springfield will be recommended for one of these divisions. Possible sites for the other divisions are being inspected today in Westfield, Longmeadow and East Longmeadow, all within 10 miles of Springfield. The general locality of Springfield has been chosen for the site for this camp because of the city's central location, its good railroad connections with all parts of New England and the good water supply.

Saloons Are Warned

Licensing Board Proposes Utmost Care
in Selling to Soldiers or Sailors

What amounts to an order "that the utmost care be used during the present crisis in selling intoxicating liquor or intoxicating beverages to soldiers or sailors in uniform" has been issued in the form of a circular to holders of liquor licenses by the Boston Licensing Board. The licensees are reminded in the circular that a large number of soldiers and sailors are less than 21 years of age, and that sales to such minors are a violation of one of the conditions of the license. Conviction on this charge means the suspension or revocation of a license.

The circular is as follows: To holders of liquor licenses: The Licensing Board for the City of Boston calls the attention of licensees to the fact that a large number of soldiers and sailors are between the ages of 18 and 21, and are therefore minors—that a sale to a minor is a violation of one of the conditions of the license and that a conviction of a sale to a minor means the suspension or revocation of your license.

The board therefore suggests that the utmost care be used during the present crisis in selling intoxicating liquor or intoxicating beverages to soldiers or sailors in uniform.

FLETCHER RANNEY,
JOSHUA S. DEAN,
WILLIAM M. PREST,
Licensing Board for the City of Boston.

Boston Common Rally

Mayor Curley Predicts German Revolution Within 60 Days

A revolution in Germany within 60 days was predicted by James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, at an open air patriotic mass meeting on Boston Common Wednesday night that was attended by 6000 persons. Mayor Curley said that Siberia was the right place for the Kaiser. Other speakers urged enlistment in the several branches of the Federal service. Motion pictures of life in the Army and Navy were shown before the meeting began and between the speeches.

A salute to the flag led by a delegation of Boy Scouts opened the rally, and there was singing of patriotic songs by the audience before the meeting was over. Col. Beaumont B. Buck, U. S. A., predicted that at least 2,000,000 men will have to be recruited in the United States before the war is over. Much enthusiasm was shown by the audience as officers of different branches of the service urged immediate enlistment. While the crowd was applauding the speaker, the stereopticon flashed on the screen: "Trans-

late your enthusiasm into action tomorrow, and then we may consider this meeting a success."

Extra Pay for Guardsmen

Compromise Bills Expected to Be Reported
to Massachusetts Legislature

Two bills providing for extra State pay to Massachusetts National Guardsmen and payment to their dependents, when they are in the Federal service, are expected to be reported to the Legislature today by the Committee on Military Affairs. Governor McCall and Mayor Curley of Boston, each of whom submitted bills to the Legislature providing for additional pay to the guardsmen and aid for their dependents, held a conference yesterday, at which they decided upon compromise bills.

The extra-pay bill, as now prepared, provides that each noncommissioned officer, soldier and sailor, who has been mustered into the Federal service, shall receive a sum of \$10 in addition to the \$15 now paid by the Federal Government. The other bill stipulates that dependents of guardsmen who have been called into the Federal service may receive amounts not exceeding \$40 per month.

Dependents will be taken care of by the municipalities in which they live, but the cities and towns will be reimbursed by the State. The State reimbursement for the soldiers will be paid from the State Treasury. Senator Jackson of Lynn introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday providing for the protection of public property in case of war or other emergency. The rules were suspended and the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary for consideration.

The bill provides that county commissioners, mayors of cities and selectmen of towns, or boards, commissions or officials of the Commonwealth whenever property under their respective charge or control or within the limits of their jurisdiction is endangered by reason of war or other emergency, may, with the approval of the Governor, employ special officers to protect such property, and with like approval may fix the compensation to be paid to the officers. The appointments would be temporary and not subject to the rules and regulations of the Civil Service Commission. The officers would have the same powers as constables except that of serving civil processes. For the purpose of meeting the expense incurred in putting the provisions of the bill in operation, counties, cities and towns would be allowed to borrow for this purpose on notes or other evidence of indebtedness payable within one year.

Plans for Recruiting

Captain Rush and Lieutenant Keller
Confer at Navy Yard

Plans for an extensive recruiting campaign to enlist men for the Navy and Marine Corps were discussed this morning at the Navy Yard at a conference between Lieut. C. S. Keller of the naval recruiting station and Capt. William R. Rush, commandant at the Navy Yard. The patriotic mass meeting on the Common last evening aided recruiting for the Navy and Marine Corps to a considerable extent, due in part to the motion pictures depicting life in these branches of the service.

The Naval Recruiting Station accepted a total of 25 men yesterday and had received four more before 9 o'clock this morning, which is regarded as an unusually good showing. Col. Frank B. McCoy at Army headquarters was greatly pleased this morning at the offer of Dr. C. R. Carroll of Ashland Street, Roslindale, to do any work necessary to enable recruits from Roslindale to qualify for the Army. Poor teeth is one of the main reasons for rejecting applicants now.

The Marine Corps recruiting station is having one of the best days of the month today as far as enlisting men is concerned. Five men out of 17 applicants were accepted yesterday. Officers at the recruiting station said today that they could virtually guarantee immediate active service to all recruits. Need for 4000 additional men exists now for urgent duty. A. E. Wendell of Massachusetts Institute of Technology was at Marine Corps headquarters this morning to talk over the work being done by undergraduates at Tech. He said that Tech men were hard at work this morning digging trenches, building pontoon bridges and doing other engineering feats in training for service with the Government.

Training grounds for the Naval Reserve which now has an enrollment of nearly 1500 men will probably be secured in the vicinity of Hull. Only 20 submarine chasers are now available for training men in the reserve, and some place is needed where those who are waiting their turn at the boats can receive other training of naval value. A training station already has been established at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard, but it is expected that another training station will be put in operation near Boston.

Twenty more men were enrolled in the Naval Reserve this morning. Of the approximately 1500 men now enrolled 300 are radio or communication experts and the other 1200 are available for any sort of power boat work. The call to mobilize the Naval Reserve is expected soon.

Officers and men at the Navy Yard are being restricted as to shore liberty. No officer or man is allowed shore liberty unless he leaves a telephone number where he may be reached in case the call to mobilize comes. The torpedo boat destroyer Peterson is ready to leave for active duty on five minutes notice, according to her officers.

Officers at the Navy Yard expressed themselves this morning as pleased with the way recruits for the several branches of the service have been coming in. Men 22 years of age and older are wanted just now, especially

mechanics, plumbers, electricians and radio operators. Former service men are desired particularly. Ten vacancies for men between 18 and 30 exist in the Naval Militia Marines under Capt. George H. Manks.

Telephone Workers Plan

Employees of the New England Telephone Company have been addressed by Philip L. Spaulding, president of the company, to consult with their superiors before enlisting, in order that "we may all do our full duty in the best way possible." Salaries of employees of the company who have enlisted for military service are assured them for the present. The notice is in part as follows:

"We have already made arrangements to form two Signal Reserve Corps companies to serve in our Army; we are making arrangements for similar corps to serve in our Navy; the salaries of those assigned to both of these corps will be assured for the present. We have also made arrangements to relieve promptly such employees as have already enlisted for military service, or are otherwise under oath to present themselves for active duty, immediately upon call, and to assure them of their salaries for the present. Technically skilled telephone people will be required by our Government from time to time, and we are making arrangements for them to render patriotic service in this way. There are others in the company's employ whose patriotic services are absolutely essential to engineering, building and operating the general wire communications of the country, which are vital to our military authorities, to the effective mobilization of our country's industries in preparation for war and to the general conduct of war. Then there are still others of us who may best serve our country through its general military service."

Ninth to Have Relief Fund

Sixteen former members of the Ninth Regiment have started a relief fund with \$3525 for dependents of men now in the regiment. The Massachusetts Department of the Navy League of the United States is expecting a call to raise its share of a relief fund of \$10,000,000. Boston lawyers of nine different races have organized to present to the people of their respective races in their own language the various phases of military preparedness. The attitude of the wool men of Boston was stated by W. E. Jones, president of their association, as: "Whether it's money, wool or men the country needs, we're ready to meet the need." Tufts College seniors who answer the call to the colors will be given their degrees without completing their college course.

Employees Hold Positions

Any employee of the Boston Athletic Association who enlists in the Army or Navy will receive upon his honorable discharge either his former position or one as good. Members of the association in active service with Federal or State troops will be granted leaves of absence without payment of dues.

Colors to Be Displayed

Twelve thousand small bows of red, white and blue ribbon mounted on pins suitable for wearing on coat lapel or shirtwaist have been distributed to men and women employees of the Elevated and are now being worn. Stenographers at the Milk Street offices of the company are still busy making more of these patriotic emblems. The 12,000 bows already distributed have been tied by stenographers of the company who have been doing this work to the exclusion of everything except the most pressing company business. Officials of the company intend to provide enough of the bows so that every employee of the system from president to car greaser may wear a bow and see every member of his family similarly decorated.

Guardsmen at Watertown

One hundred guardsmen from Company B, Ninth Regiment, are on duty at the Watertown Arsenal today, in addition to Company E and the soldiers of the Regular Army who have been doing guard duty there previously. This reinforcement in the number of soldiers protecting the arsenal was asked for by Col. Tracy C. Dickson. Workmen this morning were engaged in constructing a mess tent and a cooking shack at the lower end of the arsenal grounds. All sleeping tents are provided with floors and stoves. Shower baths, reading room and other comforts are being installed for the soldiers.

War Message Approved

Resolutions approving the President's war message, denouncing so-called pacifists and congratulating Senator Lodge, were adopted Wednesday night by Massachusetts Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion. The work of the Committee on Public Safety was outlined to the members of the Women's City Club Wednesday night by James J. Storrow, chairman of the committee. Mr. Storrow told of the red tape the committee has had to unwind and explained in some detail what has been done to equip Massachusetts troops and prepare the State for any emergencies that may arise.

BELGIAN MINISTER LEAVES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Belgian Minister, E. Havenith, has bade farewell to President Wilson and will leave in a few weeks for the temporary seat of the Belgian Government at Havre, France, to report on conditions in the United States. He has been here continuously since 1911. His successor, Baron de Carlier de Marchienne, former Belgian Minister at Pekin, is now on his way here from San Francisco.

BELGIAN RELIEF STEAMER SUNK IN NORTH SEA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Belgian relief steamship Feisteln has been sunk in the North Sea near Rotterdam, according to a cablegram received here today by the Commission for Relief in Belgium. It is believed she struck a mine.

Word has been received here of the safe arrival of the armed American steamers Finland and St. Paul in English ports, with large cargoes. The St. Paul had 61 passengers, four of them Americans. The liner Cedric has also reached a British port.

The American freighter Zealandia has been "wrecked," according to a message from Liverpool. All hands, including 25 Americans, were saved. A cablegram received by the Oriental Navigation Company, owners of the Aztec, said that of the guard crew all reported except Eopolucci, who is thus the first American bluejacket lost in the war. Among those saved were First Mate Ingold Anderson of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Third Mate E. J. O'Brien, Passaic, N. J.; Boatswain Ernest Olsen of West Lynn, Mass., and the wireless operator, Watson Sidney of New York. The "third engineer" survived, but owing to a difference between methods of classifying officers, this left it uncertain whether the man meant was Henry Larkin of West Lynn, Mass., or Herbert Collins of Wilmington, Del.

A Wilmington (Del.) message says a cablegram from Herbert Collins of this city, engineer of the Aztec, was received from Brist by his brother, Warner Collins, here, telling of his safety.

British Shipping Losses

Statement Gives Figures on Traffic to and From British Ports

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU. LONDON, England (Thursday)—The sixth weekly statement of British shipping losses gives the following figures for the week ending 3 p. m. April 1: Merchant vessels of all nationalities over 100 tons net arriving at United Kingdom ports, excluding fishing and local craft 2281, departures 2399.

British merchant vessels sunk by mine or submarine of 1600 tons gross or over, 18; under 1600 tons gross, 13. Fishing vessels sunk, 6. Unsuccessful attacks by submarines, 17.

Included in the 18 vessels over 1600 tons gross sunk by submarines are two for the week ending March 25 and the six fishing vessels sunk includes four in the week ending March 25.

The 17 unsuccessful attacks include one for the week ending March 18.

Italian Shipping Report

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EUROPEAN BUREAU. ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The following is the Italian statement of shipping of all nationalities during the week ending April 1. A total of 452 vessels of a total tonnage of 386,585 arrived at Italian ports and 458 vessels of 598,803 tons departed. Only one sailing vessel of under 500 tons and five under 100 tons were sunk.

Protest in Norway
CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Wednesday, via London)—The Tidens Tegn, commenting on attacks made by German officials on the Norwegian press, says: "These gentlemen declare they have no wish to prevent freedom of speech in Norway, but that Norwegians must understand Germany's position and must not condemn or rebuke the Germans for their methods. It is necessary for the Norwegian fleet to sail if Norway is not to starve."

"Even small neutral states have claims to the right to live, and ships are necessary for the very existence of Norway. Germany cannot expect good from the press in Norway when peaceful seamen are daily shot down helplessly. Since the outbreak of the war 420 Norwegian ships, one-quarter of the entire Norwegian tonnage, have been destroyed, and 325 Norwegian men and women killed and 100 more are missing. But Norway must not complain!"

Norwegian Ship Torpedoed

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A cablegram reporting that the Norwegian steamer Farmand has been torpedoed and sunk by a submarine, apparently in the Bay of Biscay, while en route from Havre for Lisbon, Portugal, was received here by the steamer's agents from their representatives in Bergen, Norway. The Farmand was owned in Norway and carried a crew of 18, whose nationality is unknown. She left New Orleans Jan. 17 for Havre and left that port for Lisbon March 15.

BIG WAR LOAN QUICKLY VOTED BY MICHIGAN

Preparations by Other States to
Meet the Demands Which
May Be Made Upon Them
and Nation in Event of War

The Christian Science Monitor has already printed reports from its correspondents in 20 States, giving summaries of the steps taken by those States for the purpose of defense and to support the National Government in the present crisis. Other telegrams are appended:

Michigan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU.

LANSING, Mich.—Michigan's \$5,000,000 war loan bill, as drawn by Attorney-General Groesbeck at the instigation of Gov. Albert E. Sleeper, to meet the demands of the war crisis, went into both branches of the Legislature within five minutes after their convening Tuesday afternoon. Almost quicker than it takes to write it the measure was on general orders. The vote to suspend the rules was unanimous in both branches. If there were any pacifists present they were not discernible.

At 8 o'clock Tuesday night, in order to convince the Governor that in obedience to his requests, the Legislature meant business, both houses outlined their plans for war legislation in an identical resolution. The resolution follows:

"Whereas, His Excellency the Governor has deemed it necessary to send a special message to the Legislature concerning the grave crisis which this country is confronted with in its relations with Germany, and making recommendations therein with reference to the application of the money and the providing of means by which this State shall be put in a posture of defense, and by which this State shall be enabled to contribute its share of men and arms to the National defense; and

"Resolved, By the Senate that the secretary of the Senate is hereby instructed to inform the Governor in response to his message that the Senate will, with such speed as the limitations of legislation permits, pass a bill authorizing the raising of \$5,000,000 for the following named purposes:

"1. For the purpose of carrying on recruitment service to obtain the quota of men and organization required by the Federal Government.

"2. To provide a fund for the care of dependents of the enlisted force raised by this State under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed.

"3. For the preparation and maintenance of mobilization camps and stations within this State.

"4. To provide equipment for enlisted men and officers.

"5. To provide an insurance or beneficiary fund for soldiers or their dependents.

"6. For an organization of home defense units and the proper equipment of the same.

"7. To provide for training school for officers.

"8. And for the organization of relief work within the State."

Oklahoma

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Oklahoma's part in preparation now under way for national defense will be the furnishing of one regiment of infantry and one hospital corps. Other organizations now being formed are the Second Infantry Field Hospital Corps and a cavalry squadron. The State has not yet made an appropriation, but is expected to do so.

Colorado

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WESTERN BUREAU.

DENVER, Col.—Governor Gunter has appointed a council of seven to compile defense statistics of Colorado and advise on all military matters. The Legislature has appropriated \$140,000 for use by the Governor in the event the United States is involved

N. Y. SENATE VOTES FAITH IN MR. WAGNER

Rockaway Point Site Inquiry
Closed After Long Executive
Session—No Criticism of
Mayor Mitchell

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS EASTERN BUREAU.

ALBANY, N. Y.—After an executive session lasting nearly five hours, the State Senate at 2 o'clock this morning adopted a resolution expressing confidence in Senator Robert F. Wagner's loyalty and declaring the Rockaway Point site inquiry closed. Mayor John Purroy Mitchell of New York recently made a statement impugning Mr. Wagner's loyalty in connection with the Rockaway Point fortifications site.

A resolution censuring Mayor Mitchell, who was before the court of the Senate for contempt, failed. The Legislature further cleared the controversy from its calendar by authorizing the purchase of the Rockaway fort site which started the controversy. The Senate resolution, passed by a vote of 30 to 13 in executive session, declared that Mayor Mitchell had purged his remarks about Senator Wagner of any implication of treason, that the negotiations which the Mayor charged that Senator Wagner obstructed had been dragging for a year, and that the desired land had now been purchased by the State for the Federal Government.

The day had been given up to further cross-examination of Mayor Mitchell by Samuel Untermyer, counsel for Senator Wagner, and examination of Col. F. Y. Abbott of the United States Engineer Corps, who has charge of the fortification construction in New York City. Colonel Abbott's testimony was to the effect that the Federal Government had been delayed in the acquisition of the necessary land for the contemplated defense works at Rockaway Point, which is within New York City.

Some of the senators, including George F. Thompson of the Niagara-Olean district, were disappointed that the investigation did not continue so that an alleged land deal might have been exposed in connection with the erection of the defense works. This was touched upon by Mr. Untermyer in his cross-examination of the Mayor, the apparent purpose being to show that Senator Wagner and those who agreed with him in the Senate were fighting to prevent the city from ceding to a private corporation, the Rockaway Pacific Company, 160 acres of land under water for \$500 an acre, declared to be an exceedingly low price. Under a recent bill passed by the Legislature, the work of constructing the fort will begin immediately. It is intended to erect a fortification which will adequately protect the entrance to New York harbor.

POSTMASTERS' MEETING

Resolutions supporting President Wilson to the last extremity were adopted at the semiannual meeting of the Postmasters' Association of New England in Boston yesterday. John R. Willis of Manchester, N. H., vice-president of the organization, presided, and guests at the dinner in the Quincy House included Carter B. Keene of Washington, director of the Postal Savings Department; John J. Mitchell, United States Marshal in Boston; Edward J. Slattery, representing Mayor Curley, and John W. Coughlin of Fall River, member of the Democratic National Committee. Addresses were made by Lieut. Charles S. Keller and other representatives of the Navy recruiting station on Tremont Street at the afternoon session.



Filene's
Summer
Furs

Buy YOURS now; everybody will be buying them soon.

FURS are the most important fashion note of the moment.

Summer furs are loose, therefore not warm, but in cool weather they can be drawn up around the neck. The cowl shaped cape and collarlette are the favorite forms.

Light furs predominate—squirrel, fox, chinchilla, ermine, kolinsky and moleskin.

FOX, \$25 to \$85

Red, white, blue, rose, taupe and cross fox scarfs.

KOLINSKY, \$75 to \$125

Stoles and capes.

ERMINE, \$37.50 to \$150

Winter ermine (white) and summer ermine (streaked with brown, summer ermine is the thing in Paris). Collarlette and cowl cape shapes of plain ermine combined with chinchilla and Hudson seal.

LAMB, \$5.00 to \$18.50

Scarfs, capes and stoles.

CONEY, RABBIT, \$7.50 to \$15

(Trimmed with ermine tails.)

Collarlette shapes. These can hardly be told from ermine except by an expert.

HUDSON SEAL, \$25 to \$125

Dyed muskrat, collarlettes and stoles.

MOLESKIN, \$25 to \$125

Capes and collarlettes, plain combined with ermine.

SQUIRREL, \$18.50 to \$62.50

Natural squirrel, sable squirrel and chinchilla squirrel.

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER-BOSTON

The First National Bank of Boston

INCREASE IN CAPITAL

The Capital Stock and Surplus of this bank have been increased to:—

Capital Stock	\$7,500,000
Surplus and Profits	18,000,000
Total	\$25,500,000
Deposits	\$126,000,000

This high ratio of working capital to deposits should appeal to those seeking maximum security for surplus funds or the services of an institution equipped to meet every requirement of domestic and foreign banking business.

MORE RETURNS FROM PRIMARIES ARE ANNOUNCED

Position of Candidates for Delegate to Constitutional Convention Change as Further Towns Send in Their Figures

Further returns of the voting at the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention primary for the 52 candidates for delegate-at-large have made numerous changes in the positions of the leading candidates, but exactly who are the 32 successful nominees is still uncertain because many of the towns have not yet reported.

Among the changes in positions caused by the additional returns is the advance of Charles Francis Adams from fourth to second place, next to former Governor David I. Walsh who continues to lead the field. Former Governor John L. Bates went forward from sixth to fourth place. District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier of Suffolk, who held second place, is now in fifth position.

President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard, who was nineteenth on the list yesterday, is now the fifteenth in order. Charles F. Choate continues to hold thirteenth place. Joseph Walker advanced from eighteenth to sixteenth place. Samuel J. Elder, who was eighth man yesterday, is now the ninth, having changed places with Josiah Quincy. In like manner, Matthew Hale and Louis A. Coolidge have changed places, the latter now being in tenth place and Mr. Hale in eleventh position.

Former Governor Eugene N. Foss was in twenty-second place yesterday and is the twenty-third on the list today.

It is, of course, with regard to the candidates near the thirty-second position that interest is most keen at present. The candidate who finishes in this position, and all the candidates who precede him, will be the nominees at the election of delegates May 1. Prof. Lewis J. Johnson of Harvard is today in thirty-second place, having advanced two places since yesterday. George H. Doty of Waltham, who held thirty-third place yesterday, has dropped to thirty-fifth and is probably out of the running.

Walter A. Bule of Boston continues to hold thirty-first place. The thirtieth position is held by Charles B. Stricker of Boston, who has dropped from the twenty-third position he held yesterday. George H. Wrenn of Springfield advanced from thirty-first place to twenty-ninth.

Close to the line of the 32 coveted nominations is former Senator Robert M. Washburn of Worcester, who holds the thirty-third position. Following him is Harvey S. Chase of Brookline, the thirty-fourth. Both these candidates advanced two places over those they held yesterday. President Harry A. Garfield of Williams College advanced one position and is now in thirty-seventh place.

On the whole, the candidates on the "initiative and referendum" slate and on the "committee for publicity" or conservative "slate" appear to continue to fare about evenly. The later returns, largely from the rural sections, have tended to advance the candidates who reside in the central and western parts of the State.

Returns from all of the 37 cities and about 185 towns give the following totals for the delegate-at-large candidates:

David I. Walsh, Fitchburg.....	68,487
Charles F. Adams, Concord.....	61,783
John W. Cummings, Fall River.....	61,011
John L. Bates, Brookline.....	60,825
Joseph C. Pelletier, Boston.....	58,330
Sherman L. Whipple, Brookline.....	56,334
Edwin U. Curtis, Boston.....	52,969
Josiah Quincy, Boston.....	51,385
Samuel J. Elder, Worcester.....	50,645
Louis A. Coolidge, Milton.....	48,562
Matthew Hale, Boston.....	47,638
George W. Coleman.....	46,623
Charles F. Choate Jr., Southboro.....	44,389
Nathan Matthews, Boston.....	44,268
A. Lawrence Lowell, Cambridge.....	44,226
Joseph Walker, Brookline.....	43,978
James T. Moriarty, Boston.....	43,462
George W. Anderson, Brookline.....	43,257
Patrick H. Jones, Boston.....	42,238
William H. Brooks, Holyoke.....	39,483
Charles J. Barton, Melrose.....	37,359
Albert S. Apsey, Cambridge.....	37,180
Eugene N. Foss, Boston.....	36,817
Charles W. Clifford, New Bedford.....	36,741
Daniel B. Donovan, Springfield.....	36,024
Arthur D. Hill, Boston.....	35,743
Frank E. Dunbar, Lowell.....	32,750
Wm. R. Evans Jr., Lowell.....	31,009
George H. Wrenn, Springfield.....	30,924
Charles B. Stricker, Boston.....	30,154
Walter A. Bule, Boston.....	26,542
Lewis J. Johnson, Cambridge.....	26,324
Robert M. Washburn, Worcester.....	24,124
Harvey S. Chase, Brookline.....	24,094
George H. Doty, Waltham.....	23,859
Harry A. Garfield, Williamstown.....	22,993
John Weaver, Sherman, Boston.....	18,895
William J. Andrew, Somerville.....	18,416
Daniel E. Denny, Worcester.....	15,116
Moorfield Storey, Lincoln.....	17,643
Adolph P. Beardsley, Boston.....	17,243
Gordon W. Gordon, Springfield.....	16,785
Walter S. Hutchins, Boston.....	16,683
James A. Stiles, Gardner.....	16,560
Samuel R. Cutler, Revere.....	15,852
Leonard Williams, Dedham.....	14,896
Clarence W. Rowley, Boston.....	13,115
Wendell P. Thore, North Adams.....	9,562
Whitfield S. Tuck, Winchester.....	8,564
Hugh F. Drysdale, North Adams.....	9,458
Arthur de Good, Boston.....	8,432
Ralph W. Glog, Boston.....	7,224

The unofficial returns for the Eighth Congressional District, one of the three congressional districts which held primaries, were as follows:

*Everett C. Benson, Belmont.....	5323
*John Q. A. Brackett, Arlington.....	5069
*Albert Bushnell Hart, Cambridge.....	4978
*Harry N. Stearns, Cambridge.....	4453
*Wilton B. Fay, Medford.....	3820
*Lawrence G. Brooks, Medford.....	3690
*Claude L. Allen, Melrose.....	2195
*Theodore Eaton, Wakefield.....	2045
*Harry A. Penniman, Cambridge.....	1919
*James A. Cutting, Medford.....	1802
*Charles C. Willard, Cambridge.....	1781
*George A. Goodwin, Cambridge.....	1632

*Nominated.
As in the case of the other congressional districts, the eight can-

didates with highest totals will be the nominees for this district at the May election. The four highest nominees at the election will represent the district at the convention.

Returns have yet to be received from about 132 towns, chiefly the smaller communities. It was said at the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth that it might be a week before all the returns were in. However, political circles believe they will know fairly definitely by Saturday who are the 32 successful nominees for delegate-at-large.

These nominees will have their names on the ballot at the election of delegates May 1. Voters will mark for 16 of them, and the 16 receiving the highest totals will attend the Constitutional Convention in June as delegates from the State at large.

EIGHT-HOUR DAY FOR WORK CALLED SOUND BUSINESS

Shoe Manufacturer Tells of Increased Efficiency and Product at New York Plant

Eight-hour workdays in factories was declared by Henry B. Endicott of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company of Johnson City, N. Y., last night to be a sound business proposition through which the best results can be got from the workers. Mr. Endicott, who is chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, addressed the Boston Women's Trade Union League in Faneuil Hall, speaking in his private capacity as a large employer of labor. He asserted that the business of which he is the head voluntarily installed the eight-hour schedule in its shoe factory, not because of philanthropy but from business motives. He declared the result to be that there are 1000 on the waiting list for employment despite the present scarcity of labor, that better made products are had and operations are never interrupted by strike or wage dispute of any sort.

Mr. Endicott said: "I think the shoe business is a fair test of the success of the eight-hour proposition, because if it works well in the shoe business it ought to work equally as well in other lines showing less competition and more profits."

"With only business methods in view," Mr. Endicott said, "we put our help on the 48-hour a week basis and we have never come to regret it. We believe our help can do as much work the year round in eight hours as they could formerly do in nine. We know that they are happier and more contented."

"I make no claim that our action was philanthropic. I do claim that it is good business and that it is a money-making proposition and as a broad business policy I know it has paid. I believe it will always pay."

Mr. Endicott went on to say that he and his partner, George F. Johnson, who had been a foreman in the factory, both came to the conclusion that 48 hours' work gave them the best there was in a man and that if that were true of a man it would apply even more so to a woman. To show how the plan had worked out in a business way he said:

"Many years ago, 20 to 25, we were making 1000 pairs of shoes a day, with long hours. We have gradually shortened these hours, and at the same time our business has increased every year until today we are running, as you know, 48 hours a week and are making 75,000 pairs of shoes a day."

He told of the care the firm takes of its employees in giving them good factory surroundings and conditions. He said they feed about 5000 every day three meals a day, at 15 cents for a regular meal. He said this was accomplished by wholesale buying and a factory cold storage plant. Tennis courts, swimming pools, baseball grounds and pleasure parks are also provided at Endicott and Johnson, New York. He told of having bought 10 carloads of flour and distributing it at mill cost to the operatives.

Robert Washburn, former State senator, predicted the success of the bill providing an eight-hour day for women workers in Massachusetts.

Other speakers for the proposition were Prof. Felix Frankfurter of the Harvard Law School; Arthur N. Harman of New Bedford; Miss Margaret M. Fitzgerald of the Women's Industrial Civics and Suffrage League; and Miss Marion Hanford of the Boston Street Carmen's Union.

LECTURES ON EUROPE

The first of a series of lectures on European countries was given in Barnard Memorial last night with England as the subject. Next week, France will be described; on April 18, Poland will be the subject and the series closes with Belgium on April 25. The object of this series, says the memorial, is to bring out the best in the civilization of each land and the arts and science which have made these lands "civilized."

Model Gowns and Moderate Incomes

The kind of frocks you would buy if money was no object and you could choose just what your heart desired. Every gown we offer is an exclusive model, designed by one of the greatest makers of women's fashions—European and American.

If you can wear model sizes, you can buy the products of these noted fashion designers—perfect in finish, material and design. And you can get them for just about one-half the price you would pay in other shops.

The frocks have been shown once on dress forms to show the latest Parisienne mode—then they come to our shop for choosing. All originals—no two alike. New consignments weekly. Call and see them. You are never urged to buy.

Street, afternoon or evening wear. Prices \$15 up. Two Gowns for the Usual Price of One. NO CATALOG—NO APPROVAL SHIPMENTS.

MAXON Model Gowns

1587 BROADWAY AT 48th ST. NEW YORK

U. S. ADOPTION OF SWISS MILITARY PLAN ADVOCATED

Charles W. Eliot, President Emeritus of Harvard, Urges System in Speaking Before the Economic Club of Boston

Adoption of the Swiss military system by the United States was advocated as the most desirable permanent military organization and as effective as any other method for raising the troops needed at the present time, by Charles W. Eliot, president-emeritus of Harvard, in speaking before the Economic Club of Boston at the Boston City Club last night. The general subject for discussion was "Our National Defense," and the speakers were Richard C. MacLaurin, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Charles F. Weed, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Sherman L. Whipple, Boston attorney; Prof. Albert B. Hart of Harvard and Harvey N. Shepard, vice-president of the club.

President Eliot said that the country appeared to be pretty well agreed that the army should be raised on the basis of universal service. To civilians the two measures recently presented to Congress, the General Staff Bill and the Chamberlain Bill, seemed impossible of adoption. He seemed to declare that the Swiss system has proved its effectiveness since its adoption by Switzerland.

The physical training required under the Swiss system, he said, was as good preparation for peace as for war, while the rifle practice provided a valuable training in the use of an "instrument of precision." In this connection he urged the adoption of "shooting at the mark" as the national sport of the United States. The small expense and the comparatively short time of service were additional advantages of the Swiss system, according to the speaker.

After the war, President Eliot said, that he saw the United States committed to the great business of enforcing peace and much evidence of this eventually was to be seen in the President's recent message. He held that the United States could not perform its proper share in preserving peace unless there was universal military service, and "we can get the universal system as quick through the Swiss system as through any other and an army of that kind is the only army we ought to raise and maintain."

Mr. Whipple declared that the United States was entering the war in defense of international law. The ideals of the democratic countries like France and England and the conquest of Belgium, he said, all appealed to the people of the United States, but that the United States did not consider, as a whole, entering the war until Germany showed her intention to disregard the laws of nations. As for preparedness, he said that the United States was ready for the conflict, but not prepared for it immediately.

Taking exception to Mr. Whipple's position that the United States was entering the war chiefly in defense of international law, President Eliot said that the people of the United States were entering the war for the promotion of liberty and democracy for the individual and nation alike and this he considered a "holy work for people who have long enjoyed the blessings of democracy."

President MacLaurin spoke of the highly technical training required for soldiers at the present time. This situation, he said, enabled many men to train themselves effectively for war while preparing for peaceful pursuits. By way of illustration he said that Technology asked the War Department to send a staff of military experts to examine the engineering courses which are now being given by M. I. T. and Harvard for the purpose of ascertaining their military value.

The military men reported that two hours a week of technical military training was all that was needed to fit the men enrolled in the courses for effective service, he said.

Both Professor Hart and President Weed took anything but an optimistic view of the state of preparedness of the United States. Mr. Weed declared that it was impossible to exaggerate the unpreparedness of the United States, and Professor Hart stated that there was no element of unpreparedness or military weakness of the United States that was not known to Germany. Mr. Shepard said that he was glad that the United States was entering the war against England, France, Italy and Russia to overthrow Prussian arrogance and hypocrisy.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Automobile Headlights
OMAHA WORLD-HERALD.—We are a mighty power, we American people, for passing laws, and we are pretty much of a joke in enforcing them. We have laws and ordinances for the dimming of automobile headlights, but they are honored more in the breach than in the observance. Yet this is a just and necessary regulation. It is one that should be strictly enforced. There is no greater service automobilists can do themselves and the community than to organize to compel observance of the headlight regulations, and then keep everlastingly at it.

The Kelp Beds
LOS ANGELES EXPRESS.—Aside from the State itself, which has great things at stake, no single interest is more deeply concerned in the intelligent conservation of the kelp beds than is the new potash manufacturing industry. If, through reckless and destructive systems of harvesting, the kelp beds are destroyed, the potash makers will be the chief sufferers, for the very foundation of their industry will lose its existence. The coast towns are interested in the establishment of proper regulation because some of them owe to kelp beds the preservation of the beaches that are their chief asset. The great beds of kelp serve as natural breakwaters. It is interesting, therefore, to note that the Pacific Kelp Manufacturers Association is lending cooperation to the effort to secure proper regulation through legislative enactment. The State would exercise its control through its taxing power, which should be motivated by the purpose to develop and encourage the new industry and at the same time protect and conserve the kelp beds themselves. On the one hand, oppressive burdens should not be imposed upon the kelp-makers, and on the other, their operations should be wisely regulated in the spirit of true conservation of a natural resource.

To Can Surplus Foods
DALLAS FARM AND RANCH.—There will be more reasons for the extensive use of the home canner on the farm this year than ever before. Since canning has been understood it has been an economical and practical way of conserving perishable foods. Without canning we never could have distributed perishable foods and conserved the supply, thus placing fruit and truck growing upon a commercial basis. At present prices of foods it will pay every farmer to get a home canner and prepare to save the surplus fruits and vegetables. There is generally more produced on the farm than can be used at home or marketed readily. Even if the market can use such surplus it may be more economical to can, pickle, dry and preserve such products as may be kept in this way till prices are better, or till the products are needed on the family table. Practice has shown us how to can many orchard and garden products, and this fact should enable us to live better, save the surplus and get better returns from our labor in production.

GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS

Governor McCall yesterday afternoon sent the following nominations to the Executive Council for confirmation: Charles H. Rogers, Provincetown, clerk of the Second Barnstable District Court, a newly recreated office; Henry E. Bothfield, Newton, trustee of the Medford State Hospital, vice David M. Kasson, Boston. The Governor previously offered the appointment to the trusteeship of Walter S. Glidden, who was unable to accept.



LEON E. STANHOPE, Architect.

A Correction

On page 7 of the Monitor of February 23rd we published the above picture of an Indiana Limestone church building and through inadvertence gave credit for the design to Mr. S. S. Beman.

Mr. Leon E. Stanhope, Harris Trust Building, Chicago, is in fact the architect of this church, and we feel that we owe Mr. Stanhope the courtesy of a correction more conspicuous than the error in order that credit for this excellent design may be given where credit is due.

Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association
Box 206, BEDFORD, INDIANA

INDIANA LIMESTONE
The ARISTOCRAT of BUILDING MATERIALS

VOLUNTEER AID ASSOCIATION HAS REOPENED OFFICE

Because of Possibility of Further Relief Work Organization Resumes Activity

On account of the possibility that the association's relief work may be needed later, the Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association, which was formed to provide relief for the dependents of the members of the Massachusetts National Guard serving on the Mexican border last summer, has reopened its office at 79 Kilby Street. Plans had been complete for distributing the expended funds, pro-rata among the subscribers, but it has been deemed more expedient to postpone definite action until later developments shall determine whether any further work is required of the association.

In its final report the association states that of the 833 applicants for aid, 721 were given relief directly from the funds of the association. Subscriptions and collections given toward the work of the association amounted to a total of \$81,406.74. Of the receipts \$49,260.18 was distributed in relief work, and the association still has an unexpended balance, after deducting amounts expended for sending supplies to the border and for incidental expenditures, amounting to \$32,884.73.

The association was formed by a group of citizens called to the executive chamber at the State House by Governor McCall, and a Women's Auxiliary Relief Committee was formed immediately, with Miss Katherine Loring as chairman. Henry L. Higginson was named chairman of the finance committee for the collection of funds, and George H. Lyman was elected chairman of the association. Offices at 79 Kilby Street were opened with the association without expense, and several Boston firms contributed the office equipment, and most of the office work was done by volunteers.

The association early decided that the contributions should be held intact for the aid of the dependents of the militiamen and in consequence it was determined that no money would be expended in furnishing the militiamen luxuries or necessities which the Federal Government was under obligation to supply. Cooperation with the Massachusetts branch of the Red Cross was instituted from the beginning to the end that there might be no duplication of efforts.

On Aug. 29 the National Government passed relief measures for the soldiers on the border and their dependents and additional aid was provided by the extra session of the Massachusetts Legislature on Sept. 12. The action of the National and State governments, to all intents and purposes, ended the work of the association, but neither Government was prepared immediately to assume activities of the association. The gradual transfer of the work to the State was ended about Nov. 1.

A surprisingly small number of undeserving applications were received, says the report. A careful investigation was made of each applicant and 30 cities and towns had local relief committees. The attitude of some persons deserving aid who refused to take it in the belief that it was "charity," the association says, was never fully removed. The association did not officially sanction any entertainments which were given for the benefit of the relief work. With a considerable unexpended balance on hand the association is now ready to continue its work if future developments should require a resumption of its activities.

BOSTON CITY CLUB EVENTS FOR APRIL

Scheduled meetings of the Boston City Club for April include a patriotic meeting tonight, a luncheon in honor of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, a Patriots' Day luncheon to Prof. William H. Taft and an address by James M. Beck, a lawyer of New York City, who investigated the sugar trust for the United States Government. The entertainment committee announces that extensive plans had been made for the Thursday evening events this month and acceptances had been received from several United States officials at Washington but that the international situation has made a change in plans necessary.

Judge Michael J. Murray, chairman of the Recruiting Committee for Suffolk County of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, will be chairman tonight and the speakers are expected to include Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, former Gov. David I. Walsh, Guy A. Ham, the Rev. Edward Cummings, S. K. Ratcliffe of England and Private Judson Hannigan of the First Corps Cadets.

NATIONAL DEFENSE DINNER

Plans for the national defense dinner to be held in the South Armory April 18 under the auspices of the Pilgrim Publicity Association, are progressing. The Handel and Haydn Society has offered its services and there will be 400 singers, assisted by the Boston Festival Orchestra under the director of Emil Moilenhauer. Many organizations are to be represented at the dinner at which James W. Gerard, former Ambassador to Germany, is to be the chief speaker. The net proceeds will be presented to the Massachusetts National Guard.

CARMEN TO MEET

A patriotic meeting of the Boston Street Carmen's Union will be held in Tremont Temple tonight. Speakers will include Mayor Curley, Matthew C. Brush, president of the Boston Elevated; William D. Mahon, international president of the union; Joseph C. Pelletier, District Attorney; Col. Edward L. Logan, Ninth Regiment, M. N. G.; C. F. Weed, president of the Chamber of Commerce; James H. Vahney and John J. Reardon of Worcester. The doors will be open until 8 o'clock for the members of the union and after that hour for the general public.

INTERCOLONIAL CLUB

Composed of United States citizens of Canadian birth, the Intercolonial Club of Boston has sent a resolution to Washington protesting against the tax of \$8 on all persons entering the United States from Canada and Newfoundland. Such a tax, which goes into effect May 1, the club declares will be prejudicial to business and friendly relations. The club also points out that trade and travel across the boundary should be subject to as few restrictions and impediments as possible.

Revell & Co.
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We are now giving our customers many excellent bargains in Oriental Rugs. The REASON for this is that when the war started we purchased thousands of Oriental Rugs at our own prices, and in some cases at less than importers' prices. We have taken advantage of every opportunity offered since to purchase them, and in many cases we have bought entire shipments.

While other merchants hesitated to buy Oriental Rugs during the past two years, we gave our buyers orders to secure every bargain, no matter how large the amount of money involved, as we knew that it would be but a short time when but few Oriental Rugs could be imported, and that it would be years before conditions would be normal. In many sections of Persia, Turkey and Armenia the conditions are appalling, and the Oriental Rug industry—as we have known it—may soon be a thing of the past.



The purchases mentioned above are now in our store, and, as usual, we have placed a low price on them and will give our customers the benefit of the purchases.

Webster Ave. Alexander H. Revell & Co. Adams St. Chicago

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

MUHAMMADANISM,
ITS DEVELOPMENT

"Muhammad, and Islam." By Ignaz Goldziher. Translated by Kate Chambers Goldziher. New Haven: Yale University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. \$2.50 net.

This is an authorized translation of a work prepared for delivery in the United States in 1908 before academic audiences. Hence it is only approximately up to date. But even so, as the summing up of the knowledge and wisdom of the renowned professor of Semitic philology in the University of Budapest it will, in this English text, make its appeal universally to students of comparative religions. Long occupant of the chair of Oriental languages in the Budapest University, Professor Goldziher previously supervised the study of Arabic at the University of Al-Azhar, the famous university of Cairo, where he came to know not only modern Arabic but also modern Muhammadan theologians. It is in this field, that of the theology and philosophy of the faith of Islam, ancient and modern, orthodox and heterodox, that Professor Goldziher in this and in his earlier works, "Muhammadan Studies" (1889-1890), has done his most serviceable work for the general public. In Arabic philology he has but few peers. In study of the modifications that Muhammadanism has undergone in creed, ethics, ritual and polity, he has "critical insight and striking originality in the combination of innumerable details to present a vivid picture," to quote Prof. Morris Jastrow of the University of Pennsylvania, who writes an introduction to this volume.

Especially fresh and illuminating have been Professor Goldziher's disclosures concerning the extensive "Haddith," that is, tradition literature, which has had so much to do in shaping both Muhammadan law and dogma; and to persons of all religions who are interested in the ascetic and mystical phases that accompany all faiths and create within the larger fold groups of Puritans and Quietists, the chapters of this book will deal with asceticism and sufiism will be exceedingly interesting.

Only incidentally is there detailed discussion of the career or character of the founder of Islam. It is not a biography or a formal appreciation of the "prophet" that the Hungarian scholar is giving. But enough is said to show that with the transfer of Muhammad's seat of authority from Mecca to Medina and with his change from a prophet to the founder of an institution and the organizer of a faith on its dogmatic, ritualistic and governmental sides, he became less pacific, more worldly and more complaint with myths that speedily sprang up about his person and his mission.

Persons at all conversant with recent happenings in Islam know that it has proved far more amenable to the facts of politics and social environment in lands where it is strongly entrenched but nevertheless, has formidable rivals, than the traditional Christian conception of a rigid Muhammadanism makes, predictable. If such persons will be wise enough to read the chapters of this book which deal with the many sects of ancient and modern origin that are found within Islam, he will discover that he is but reading a record of process, which is historic and common to many faiths, and arises always from fundamental differences as to the seat of authority. The Shiites place it with the prophet and his original followers. The Sunnites place it in a consensus of the opinion of a majority of the faithful, at any given stage of history. With one of the two main groups into which Muhammadanism is divided, the faith is a deposit; with the other it is an evolving system. In which latter case, it is not impolitic—not to say wicked—to endeavor to adjust the faith to such intellectual and social conditions as Muhammadans now face in regions of Africa and Asia where Occidental civilization impinges.

Professor Goldziher has illuminating discussions of the "reform" movements within Islam to be found operating now in Persia, India and Northern Africa. He shows how the "Mahdi" legend and how it is rooted in an interesting variant of the "second coming" desire so common in religions. As to the possibility of reconciliation of the two great parties of the Islamic fold, he is not dogmatic. Such signs as now appear are isolated and sporadic.

A BOOK OF FACTS
REGARDING POLAND

"Petite Encyclopédie Polonaise." Ouvrage collectif publié sous la direction de M. Etienne Pitts. Payot Cie. Paris. 8 francs.

If the tragedy of Poland during the last two and a half years has been more persistently before the public than previously, it is not that there were lacking influential and energetic friends, awake, in the words of Lord Byron, to "the calamities of a gifted and gallant race."

In 1914, however, the high walls of diplomacy which had sheltered Poland from anything approaching public concern, were shattered, and she entered forthwith into the arena of public debate. Immediately there was recognized the importance of educating the world in her history, of setting forth her claims so long suppressed and disregarded under inimical rule.

Both in France, where Poland has many friends, and in England, under the auspices of the Polish Information Committee, much useful information has been published. The facts concerning the Kingdom of Poland must always speak for themselves; they constitute a sufficient indictment, a sufficient appeal. This has, however, not always been recognized by zealous patriots, who have sometimes cover-

stated, sometimes misstated, their defense. For that reason, the present volume in its straightforward simplicity and fairness, is the more welcome.

In the preface, M. Pitts states that the object of the book is not political; it is concerned neither with the present nor with the future, but with the history of Poland during the last hundred years.

Admirably planned and as admirably carried out, by the able writers who have collaborated with M. Pitts, nothing appears to have been omitted in this model little encyclopedia, within its necessarily limited area, which throws light upon Poland and the Polish people under Russian, Prussian and Austrian rule.

What stands out most prominently for the reader in this careful compilation of facts, is the invincible nationalism of the Polish people. Arbitrary dismemberment, drastic legislation, persistent repression, have but served to encourage and strengthen it. It is evident that the writers of the present volume recognize in this, in its nothing else, the assurance through which Poland will win for herself the independence and the national unity which she craves.

JARVES COLLECTION
CATALOGUE BY SIREN

"A Descriptive Catalogue of the Jarves Collection, Belonging to Yale University." By Oswald Siren, professor of the history of art, University of Stockholm. New Haven: Yale University Press. London: Humphrey Milford. Oxford University Press. \$7.50.

A substantially valuable contribution to the literature of art has been made recently in the publication of a new illustrated catalogue of the Jarves collection of Italian primitives, owned by Yale University, the text of which has been prepared by Prof. Oswald Siren. The book is one that should be welcomed by all serious students of art in the United States who would become better acquainted with early painting in Italy, and with important examples owned in their country. Moreover, it performs no small service in calling attention to a collection that is all too little known, although one of the finest in the world.

The absence of any widespread knowledge of even the existence of these paintings at New Haven, at this late date, is somewhat surprising. In the years when the collection was being formed, between 1850 and 1860, Mr. Jarves was a pioneer of art collecting in the United States—indeed, he may be called the pioneer—and the indifference to his activities at that time is to be understood. But in the present day, when the latest "one-man" or "ten-men" show finds record and reproduction in the art journals, the blankness with which any reference to the Jarves pictures is usually met is not complimentary to the thoroughness of art preparation in the country.

James Jackson Jarves was a student, who, after leaving his college before graduation, traveled for a number of years abroad, giving much of his attention to the European museums, especially in Italy. Impressed with the need of like collections in his own land, he busied himself in writing several books on the influence of art, and during this period produced a number of intelligent criticisms of the old masters that still make good reading. But he soon realized that he was putting the cart before the horse, as it were; that before he could interest his public in early paintings, it was necessary to provide it with the opportunity of seeing some.

Being well to do, he at once started a collection to this end, and in 1860 held his first exhibition of some 145 pictures in the so-called "Institute of Art" in New York. The result must have been most disappointing to him, for not only were they coolly received by the public at large, but even the experts failed to enthuse sufficiently to induce any public institution to purchase them. Finally, after nearly a dozen years of seeking a customer, the paintings, then numbering 119, were placed at auction, and though estimated to be worth at least \$100,000, were sold to Yale University for about \$22,000.

For his first exhibition, Mr. Jarves had prepared a carefully written catalogue, the attributions of which have remained free from any serious challenge until recently. When the pictures were placed in the Yale Art School in 1867, they were again catalogued by Russell Sturgis Jr. in an abbreviated compilation from the original Jarves publication. This slender arrangement has had to serve for the past 47 years.

The new publication, however, is of a very much superior type. It is intended not only as a gallery guide, but also as a contribution to the bookshelves of students who may not have the opportunity of seeing the original canvases. To this end, no little care has been given to the inclusion of some 30 reproductions that are as near perfect as monochrome prints can be, and rather full historical notes.

Those familiar with the former catalogue of this collection will find that Professor Siren has done away with some of the most impressive of the previous attributions. Yet on the other hand, so lucidly and so convincingly has he made these changes, one is the happier in feeling that the whole collection has been placed upon a more solid, and a quite permanent foundation of authority. And so deftly has he written that his comments alone form a valuable contribution to criticism of early Italian work.

In his introduction, Professor Siren states that credit for the publication of the new catalogue is mainly due Prof. Sergeant Kendall, the present director of the Yale School of Fine Arts, who has been most active in the past two years in securing the publication of a book of this nature.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

The timidity of publishers when the war broke out in declining to enter into new contracts with authors, and leading them to hold up existing contracts, has been proved to be in some directions greater than the occasion warranted. That the war, which it was obvious would be on a gigantic scale, would prove an impulse to a desire for expression, has in a measure been realized by the publishers; though neither they nor the public could well foreknow how extensive would be the outburst of poetry or how great would be the demand for the singer's wares.

The success of Ian Hay's "The First Hundred Thousand" must have set every publisher furiously to thinking; it was almost the precursor of a new literature, it brought home to the public the life, the toll, the willing cheerfulness of the British soldier in a way never accomplished before. No British writer hitherto has had for his groundwork the nation in arms, and those who for one reason or another have been precluded from taking their share at the front have eagerly followed the story of their fellows in the fighting ranks. So great has been the popularity of the works of Ian Hay, Boyd Cable, Bruce Bairnfather, Corbett-Smith, Lord Ernest Hamilton, and Harry Brittain, that the difficulty for booksellers as well as publishers has been to keep pace with the demand of a public whose imagination has been so deeply stirred.

The high wages now being earned by the artisan class, the earnings according to thousands of people who hitherto have had no call to compete in the labor market, have introduced a new reading public, and it is practically certain that there has never been a time more favorable for a hearing to the author who has something to say which is worth reading. It is not only books describing incidents in the war which have attracted so much attention. Seldom has book-buying been more brisk than during the past few months; it is true that much of this activity has been shown in the ranks of those who in the past have seldom entered a bookshop. An interesting illustration of this is the reported purchase in the North by a worker in a great shipyard of books to the value of £18!

All this is, of course, highly satisfactory to publishers, booksellers, and authors; it is even more satisfactory to the nation at large. Many people who have done little thinking for themselves and have been only too willing to let others do it for them cannot fail to have been stimulated by what they have read. Life will have taken on a new color to them; their sympathies are enlarged, the horizons of their vision will have been extended in a way which cannot fail to leave its impress upon their character. An imagination hitherto lying dormant will have been impressed and aroused into activity in a manner that cannot fail to have a far-reaching effect.

There are, in fact, few if any directions in which reading has not been stimulated among the inhabitants of the British Empire. The opportunity for reading has for countless thousands been enlarged, and though the war has produced a literature of its own, it has also created a great demand for something of a far higher nature than the trash which many young people were previously satisfied with. While those who are remote from the seat of the war are the chief consumers of books confessedly dealing with it, those who are in the stir of the conflict are reading in the intervals of leisure which they are able to snatch, as they never read before, whether it be quantity or quality that is considered. Few books have been selling better at the front than cheap reprints of standard novels or other works, and the literature must have its beneficial effect upon its readers. The thirst for good literature is an appetite which grows, and it does not seem an altogether idle hope that all this augurs well for the future of education as well as of literature.

The belief in some quarters, that fiction would be affected by the war adversely, that it might suffer a temporary eclipse, has been practically falsified by the success of Mr. Wells' "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," and Mr. Buchan's "Green Mantle." It seems more than improbable that works of imagination which are in any way worthy of attention will cease to appeal to the public so long as human nature exists. One effect the war may have, and it is to be devoutly hoped will have, upon the novel; namely, that the public will resent and turn a deaf ear to a type of book which was only too common before the war broke out. In this direction much will depend upon the appointment of a practical educationist to the Board of Education who is not unduly trammeled by educational or political prejudices, and it is obvious that the more highly the people become educated, the keener will become their literary taste as well as their literary activities.

Not the least bright spot among the few to be found amidst the darkness of the strife is the creation of a new army of book-lovers who will look for something on their return to civil occupation more satisfying and more stimulating as their new-found literary impulses grow in volume.

NATURAL HISTORY
RESEARCH IN BORNEO

"A Naturalist in Borneo." By Robert W. C. Shelford. Edited by Edward B. Poulton. T. Fisher Unwin. London. 16s. net.

Dr. Edward Poulton, Hope professor of zoology in the University of Oxford, has completed the unfinished work of Robert W. C. Shelford, and from his introduction to this interesting volume it can be gathered that, owing to the incomplete state in which some of the MS. was left, his task as editor was not always easy. That he has done it sympathetically and well all must admit. Fortunately it was found possible by him to make good the numerous blanks in names of species or in references, and in his choice of illustrations, many of which are remarkably clear, he has shown sound judgment. The work is based upon the notes and memories of a stay of seven years in Borneo recorded in Mr. Shelford's diaries, and it contains information which is useful to natural historians and at the same time instructive and attractive to those who can only claim an intelligent interest in the subject.

The work falls practically into two parts. The first eight chapters give a full account of the mammals, birds and insects of a country densely forested and in which the conditions of life are such as to produce amongst some of the animals a remarkable structural development that gives them extraordinary agility. The Gibbon is a well known example of this agility which is also distinctive of the forest fauna of Mexico. If the large anthropoid ape "Simia Satyrus," known in Sarawak as the Malas, but more commonly known to zoologists in Europe as the Orang-utan, is the most interesting animal in Borneo and endowed with colossal strength, the most singular in appearance is the Borneo Lemur, the "Tarsier." This animal not only has a ludicrously smug expression, which is intensified during moments of content and well-being, but he is credited by the natives with being able to turn his head round in a complete circle! This, as Mr. Shelford is careful to explain, is an exaggeration; but the fact remains that this possessor of an unrivaled smile is able when clinging to a vertical surface to turn his head to half a circle, and without moving his position, to look you straight in the face while you are standing behind it.

To some readers, Chapter 8, where the portion of the work more particularly devoted to entomology and biological speculation can be said to end, may seem the most attractive. On the subject of mimicry, Mr. Shelford, who for seven years was curator of the Sarawak Museum, and subsequently assistant curator of the Hope department of zoology in the University Museum at Oxford, had accumulated considerable material. For the study of the mimetic instinct Borneo was almost an ideal spot; little explored and rich in the material required. Whilst there he sent to Professor Poulton, for investigation, numerous specimens of insects. The results of his observations were embodied in a valuable monograph contributed to the proceedings of the Zoological Society of London in 1902, and 10 years later further researches were recorded in the same journal in a paper, "On Mimicry Among the Blattellidae." The subject is one which has aroused considerable controversy and has resulted in much writing in connection with butterflies; it has produced two schools of thought, the "Batesian" and the "Müllerian," with neither of which did Mr. Shelford wholly identify himself. He believed that the present state of mimetic perfection has been brought about by the severity of the struggle for existence, but he fully realized the need of more extended observation by highly skilled and unprejudiced naturalists in order to say the theory from "becoming over-weighted by hypothesis."

His accounts of his expeditions to Mt. Penrisen, Mt. Matang and Santubong, of the animal life of the shores, of the natives of Borneo, which may be considered to form the second portion of the volume, bring the reader, if they are, give ample evidence of his enthusiasm as a student of anthropology. His visits to the mountainous districts were made with a view to obtaining specimens of the mountain fauna of Borneo, in which the museum collections were very poor, and the chapters which describe them reveal nature with the insight of a real observer, and convey a clear impression of the delights and difficulties that await a naturalist in the tropics, where fresh wonders are ever bursting upon the astonished eye. Mr. Shelford's work bears ample evidence of his qualifications and keenness as a field naturalist, and with these qualifications he combines in his story the ability to interweave amidst the facts of natural history amusing incidents and native folklore which add to the attractiveness of an instructive work.

Lord Moxborough's library, which has just been dispersed at Sotheby's sale rooms, was not one of those great collections that is noted for its first editions of rare books or MSS, but it was one in which its owner had specialized in a particular direction. It was remarkable for its fine copies of books of the last century containing colored illustrations and of novels by the great writers of the Victorian era. Conspicuous among the latter were Alisworth's works, illustrated by the Cruikshanks and Hablot K. Browne, and Dickens. The collection included numerous emblems, several of Pierce Egan's works, the original issue of Aiken's "British Sports," a fine copy of "The Original Issue of Ackermann's 'Microcosm of London,' a first edition of Phineas Fletcher's "Locustae, yta Platas Jussitica." The Locusts or Appolyphobats (both versions, Latin and English), published by J. Bucke, 1627, and several volumes of plates by T. Rowlandson. Many of these books went for quite small sums, but Aiken's "British Sports" fell to Spencer at £66. Quaritch purchased a first edition of "The Horse and the Hound by Nimrod" (C. J. Apperly) for £25, and Maguire secured Ackermann's "Microcosm of London" for £24. The competition for Dickens' works was notable for its lack of keenness, except in one case, "Great Expectations," a first edition, realized £18, whereas a first edition of "Our Mutual Friend" went for £2 6s. The vicissitudes of books are shown by the fact that a first edition of Diarrell's "Endymion," with a first edition of Miss Braddon's "Rupert Godwin" and Lord Pollington's "Margaret," realized only 9s. for the three. Among the works for which there was most competition were a fine copy of John Careless' "The Old English Squire," with 24 humorous colored plates and bound by Zaehnsdorf, which Pickard purchased for £19; W. Combe's "The Life of Napoleon, a Hudibrastic Poem in Fifteen Cantos by Doctor Syntax," illustrated by G. Cruikshank, which Maggs secured for £31; Pierce Egan's "Finish to the Adventures of Tom, Jerry and Logie," with colored plates by Robert Cruikshank, which fell to Spencer for £23; a first edition of "The English Spy," with 72 colored plates and 36 woodcuts also by R. Cruikshank, for which Sawyer topped the bids with £45, while Spencer secured a rare copy of "The Humourist," containing 40 colored etchings by George Cruikshank, for £38, and a collection of 247 humorous colored caricatures by G. Cruikshank, Rowlandson, Woodward and others for £30. There was considerable competition also for a copy of the first edition of Mrs. Gaskell's "Cranford," illustrated by Hugh Thomson, for which the highest bid was £10 by Soames.

SWISS NOTES

BERNE, Switzerland.—In the three years of its existence the monthly review Schweizerland has come to be regarded as the true national magazine. And rightly so, for every number is a real expression of Swiss literature and art. The latest number, just published, contains articles by noteworthy Swiss writers, such as Dr. Albert Büchi, Prof. W. Burckhardt and G. Wagnière, dealing with economic, political and industrial questions, while the belletristic part of the magazine is represented by selections from Paul Jig's "Der Landstörtzer" and Francesco Chiesa's "Der Geist." The illustrations are devoted to Auguste Giacometti.

ENGLISH NOTES

LONDON, England.—Among the many changes which have taken place in the social and commercial world of London during the past two years, one has probably escaped the notice of most people: Farringdon Street from time immemorial seems to have laid itself out to cater for the lovers of adventure, more especially when that adventure means the possibility of obtaining a bargain. The great feature of this street is the number of costers' barrows and booths, at which almost everything under the sun can be purchased, even though it may not be in the best of condition. A number of these booths and barrows are devoted to books which appeal to every rank of book-lover, and before the unsettled conditions of the past two years, crowds were to be seen turning over the possibilities of these barrows. Amongst the crowd might be seen the real book-lover who, like the true poet, possessed with the "thirst for supernatural beauty," has an unassuaged thirst for literary rarities, for he knows from experience that when you are in search of a literary rarity you cannot afford to despise the humblest quarters. The scene is now altered, for the crowd has dwindled into but a scattered few. No doubt when times become more normal the old scenes will be once more in evidence.

Stephen Leacock gives fresh examples in "Further Foolishness" of that humor which he calls sketches and satires on the follies of the day, and which will doubtless appeal to those who are acquainted with his "Literary Lapses" and "Moonbeams from the Higher Lunacy." The publisher of this volume is John Lane.

Hodder & Stoughton are the publishers of C. Alphonso Smith's biography of O. Henry, whose name has become so well known during the past two or three years to English readers. The same publishers are issuing "A Volume of Letters About Shelley," written by W. M. Rossetti, Edward Dowden and Richard Garnett. The collection, which covers the period extending from 1869 to 1906, has been made by Mr. R. S. Garnett, Dr. Richard Garnett's third son, who has edited the work, and Mrs. Dowden and Mr. W. R. Rossetti.

Lord Murray of Ellbank has contributed an introduction to Dr. Veatch's "From Quito to Bogota," which will be published in the spring by Hodder & Stoughton.

Crosby Lockwood has added to his useful technical works a volume entitled "The Submarine Torpedo Boat," by Allan Hoar, an American engineer. This volume, though aimed primarily at the general reader, enters instructively into much more detail about the characteristics and modern development of the submarine than the ordinary popular book would do. The work is illustrated copiously with diagrams and pictures.

"To Verdur from the Somme," by Harry Brittain, which was issued by John Long at the close of January, promises to outdistance Lord Ernest Hamilton's book in the number of its editions, for it has gone through four in the space of one week. Maclehoose has just issued a sumptuous volume entitled "The Royal Scottish Academy—1826 to 1916." In this volume, which gives a complete list of the exhibited works of Raeburn, and of academicians, associates and ordinary members, are to be found details of their works in public galleries. Mr. D. McKay, R. S. A., has supplied a historical narrative of the origin and development of the Royal Scottish Academy, and this narrative is preceded by an essay on "Academies and Art," by Frank Rinder, under whose direction this book of reference has been compiled.

A volume of stories, verse, pictures and music has been published by members of the Canadian Expeditionary Force, through Simpkin Marshall, under the title of "Oh! Canada."

John A. Hobson has brought out a new edition of his book "The Evolution of Modern Capitalism," to which he has added a supplementary chapter on "Industry in the Twentieth Century." This volume forms part of the Contemporary Science Series, issued by the Walter Scott Publishing Company.

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Messrs. Hodgson announce the forthcoming sale of books and periodicals on Freemasonry including the first six editions of the constitutions, of a selection of standard philosophical and historical works which formed part of Professor Huxley's library, and an extensive collection of engravings illustrating the history of ballooning and aviation formed in the early part of the Nineteenth Century.

The library of Theodore Watts-Dunton, for so many years the constant companion of Swinburne, was announced for sale in the middle of March, or within nine months of the dispersal of the library of the great poet. A feature of this library is the number of books to which MSS. additions have been appended by Swinburne, which in itself is a testimony of Swinburne's attachment to his friend, for he seldom gave his MSS. away.

AMERICAN NOTES

Galusha Grow, a secondary but nevertheless interesting figure of the Congress that carried on the war for the Union and planned for reconstruction, has been written about by James T. DuBois and Gertrude Matthews.

The demand for the virile verse of Arthur Chapman, the Colorado poet, has forced his Boston publishers to provide a second edition of "Out Where the West Begins."

One of the most useful tools for booksellers, librarians and the like is the American Book Trade Annual, just issued by the Publishers Weekly, New York City.

April numbers of New York, Boston and Philadelphia magazines, with large circulation in Great Britain, save such as go singly by mail, will not be sent across the waters. The bars are up by order of the authorities.

Commander Ralph Earle, U. S. N., has written a semi-official description of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, its history, aims, methods and regulations.

Much good advice in regard to earning and saving and making accumulations earn in their turn is contained in "How to Get Ahead" by Albert W. Atwood, from the press of the Bobbs-Merrill Company. His thesis is that thrift is a national asset and the thrifty citizen the best citizen.

Paul Manship, the sculptor, has been critically weighed by A. E. Gallatin, and not found wanting.

One of Canada's cleverest recent "ands," Isabel Paterson, author of "The Shadow Riders," has a new novel ready in "The Magpie's Nest."

The Alumni Weekly of Columbia University, in an article by Professor Odell, claims priority for Columbia over other universities of the country, both in the establishment of a chair of dramatic literature and in the training of successful playwrights. At least 13 such are named.

Col. E. M. House, reputed author of the story, "Phillip Dru, Administrator" is a Texan, which makes significant the formation in Houston of a company formed to advertise and sell the novel throughout the State.

Harvard's commission on western history, through its archivist, announces very extensive recent additions to the collections of letter books, log books, invoices and accounts of firms and individual ship owners whose captains and crews invaded the Pacific in the early Nineteenth Century and captured trade in Asia, in the South Sea Islands, and along the coasts of what are now Alaska and British Columbia.

A translation of Joergensen's "False Witness," a typical Dane's reaction on the war, is coming forth soon. It has had a huge sale throughout the Scandinavian countries.

New York City's Public Library during the years 1912-1916, as the official report just issued shows, has registered an increase of 111 per cent in readers, 76 per cent in volumes consulted and 192 per cent in volumes distributed for home use.

SOME PROBLEMS OF
STATE SOVEREIGNTY

"Studies in the Problem of Sovereignty." By Harold J. Laski. Yale University Press. New Haven. \$2.50 net.

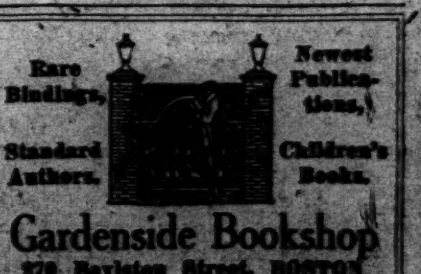
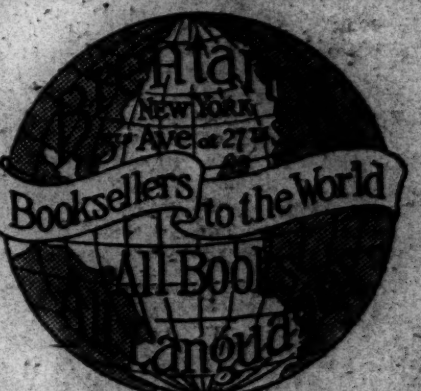
This, the first of a series of studies of the theory of the State, which this young scholar on the Harvard University faculty plans to write, naturally deals with the problem of sovereignty. Where does it reside, and to what extent is it monistic or pluralistic? Is it well for the modern community, in its search for social unity, to ignore the claims of those groups as well as individuals which may in truth be said to be personalized? Must church, university, trades union, club and business corporation concede complete power of control to the community? If so, then what the State wills has moral as well as legal preeminence.

Professor Laski writes as a challenger of this mystical theory of the State. He admits the sovereignty of the State as a rule of convenience, but he proceeds to argue and also to show that for its working it rests on the wills of the men who make up the State; and there come times when large groups within the State put loyalty to something smaller than the whole as above loyalty to the State, and he challenges their admit an intense loyalty to the part than to the whole. What the group immediately desires has a greater momentary validity than the will of the many. Consequently the strongest State is that one which binds to itself its members by the strength of a moral purpose validated in the conscience and experience of the largest proportionate number of citizens. The less absolute it is in its claims for absolutism's sake, the more binding will be its authority if it proves its case rationally and ethically to the questioning group or individual.

Professor Laski, who, by the way, has been sometime exhibitor of New College, Oxford, and later taught at the McGill University, Montreal, as he studies the workings of the Federal form of Government in the United States and the drift toward centralization of authority at Washington, is led to deprecate the tendency which both the form of Government makes possible and the selfish makes popular, by which the State is coming to have an authority over groups within the State which authority, if affirmed, would have been challenged universally a generation ago. It is not the formal unity of an undivided sovereignty, but the conferring of power "where there is willingness to assume it" and the capacity to assume it wisely that, in his opinion, will save Washington from degenerating into Dublin Castle.

The most interesting and brilliantly written chapters of the book are not those which deal with theories of sovereignty and the exclusive power of the modern State, but are those in which the author, out of his impressive stores of learning concerning Nineteenth Century ecclesiastical history shows how in Scotland, England and Germany the exclusive claims of the State have been the cause of intense, prolonged, and in the main, successful opposition to State law by churchmen whose loyalty to the institutions of religion as they have conceived them have led to defiance of political government. The history of the "Disruption" in Scotland affecting profoundly the history of Presbyterianism, of the Oxford movement in England on its political theory side, of the Roman Catholic revival in England on its political side, and of the movements in France and Germany of which De Maistre and Bismarck were the respective champions—is told impressively and charmingly. By abundant notes and accurate references the author shows his wide study of the literature of these controversies; but the body of his discussion has form as well as content, and shows that if he has the habits of Stubbs or Freeman he also has the art of Froide and Green. In this book and in his contributions to the New Republic and the Dial he has shown that Harvard did well to induce him to ally himself with her faculty.

Publication of an English translation by John Garrett Underhill of four of the plays of Jacinto Benavente will make accessible for not a few students of contemporary European drama the work of an innovator, about whom modern Spanish critics write with the intensity, pro and con, that a large personality usually provokes.



ALL BOOKS
STEWART & KIDD CO.

PERKINS WARNS FOOD MONOPOLY OF ITS PERIL

Head of New York Committee
Sees Determination of the
Masses to Find a Solution of
Present High-Cost Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a reply to criticism from the New York Wholesale Grocers Association for having undertaken to sell rice and other food to consumers and retailers direct, the criticism being based on the ground that this method was not fair to legitimate merchants, George W. Perkins, chairman of the Mayor's Food Supply Committee, says there is "a great movement under way among the consuming people of this city looking toward some improvement in connection with the food supply question," and that it will not subside until the purchasing public has had relief.

"Any attempt to temporarily check it," says Mr. Perkins, "or to do some ephemeral thing, will only cause a further agitation of the matter, leading to experiments of a more drastic nature. I therefore think it behooves every thoughtful man to put his mind on this subject and assist in reaching, as promptly as possible, some sane, constructive program."

"Within the last 10 days New Jersey has passed a law, which the Governor has already approved, giving each municipality in New Jersey the necessary power to issue securities, or borrow money, for the purpose of buying foodstuffs and selling them direct to the consumers, adding only the cost of delivery."

"Has anyone the slightest idea that, with such an experiment as this under way just across the river, the people of this great city, where there are so many that are more needy, perhaps, than those in Jersey, are going to rest content with present conditions and have no attempt whatever made of a substantial nature to change them?"

"The opposition is very great from those who are thinking only of their own selfish interest. These men are leaving no stone unturned, and are resorting to every known method, to block any change whatsoever. If they succeed, my deliberate judgment is that they will, within a year or two, get legislation much more drastic than that which is now contemplated. I have no patience with these men. I do not care what happens to them, because of their stupid, shortsighted attitude, but for the great body of honorable men who are in the wholesale and retail business, I am sure every man on our committee has the greatest possible sympathy, and wants to help and protect them in every way possible."

As to the result of the committee's food sales, Mr. Perkins says:

"The experiment has worked out fairly well. The strain has been relieved; matters have quieted down; the bill to put the city into the food business was not passed; we have not attempted to compete with the wholesalers in connection with the ordinary articles they have for sale, and we have not opened stores that would have competed with the retail dealers in their sales."

"I think we have undoubtedly affected the price of many of the ordinary articles of food consumed in New York, and people, to some extent at least, have had their attention called to other articles of food than those ordinarily used."

Cooperative Action

Customs Employees Move for Lower Food Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Organization of associations for cooperative buying as a method of combating the high prices of food is urged by the Bulletin, which is published by the Surveyors Customs Welfare Association.

"The Surveyors Customs Welfare Association has taken this matter under advisement and appointed a committee on plan and scope, to organize a cooperative store. The plan contemplates giving members of the association the advantage of buying the necessities of life at a very small margin of profit. It is the intention to make the subscription certificates so reasonable that every person in the customs service may take at least one and be a participant in the advantages which will accrue."

MANY SUBSTITUTES FOR FOOD IN GERMANY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam).—Judging from the reports published in the newspapers there are more food substitutes than foodstuffs in Germany at the present time. Dr. G. Benz, principal of the chemical laboratory at Heidelberg, has collected some very interesting information regarding these food substitutes. He reports that new ones are coming out almost every day, most of them worthless, and all being offered for sale at the most exorbitant prices.

Although Dr. Benz has confined his investigations to the most ordinary daily foods his list of substitutes is a very long one. It includes substitutes

for salad-oils, honey—and even artificial honey—eggs, fats of all kinds, milk, flour, fruit sirups, lemonade, cocoa, baking powder, and all sorts of soaps and washing powders.

A "butter powder" which was declared to be as nutritious and delicious as real butter was found to consist of four-fifths colored meal and one-fifth common salt, the whole being colored to look like butter. It cost about 15 pennings a pound to make, and retailed at 18 pennings. Substitutes for salad and other vegetable oils were found to consist of 99 per cent plain water, with a mixture of chemicals, gelatine, spices, acids or salts.

FOOD SUPPLY ITEMS

Fishermen in the vicinity of Bangor, Me., are much interested in the appearance in the river there of Alaska salmon, with which the river was stocked several years ago, and of which a few specimens were taken last season. Several previous efforts have been made to successfully plant eastern waters with fish from the Pacific, but the present success is said to be the first. Of the other varieties, none have ever been seen, though millions of fry have been liberated. Salmon fishing in the Penobscot promises to be a profitable undertaking in the near future, from the point of view of both the sportsman and the market fisherman.

It would seem that, in the coast and lake regions of the United States and Canada, fish is by far the cheapest foodstuff in the markets. While other commodities have advanced in price from 10 to 500 per cent, sea foods, despite many adverse conditions, particularly on the Atlantic Coast, have not increased in price for several years, except in some localities where the industry is monopolized.

There are increasing indications in some sections that the farmers who are holding large potato stocks are becoming somewhat uneasy as to the future price of that commodity. At Middlebury, Vt., for instance, while the retail price for potatoes in the markets is \$2.40 a bushel, first-class potatoes have been sold from farmers' wagons recently as low as \$1.50 a bushel. An appreciable drop in prices is said to be looked for in the near future.

Potatoes stand second only to lumber in Oregon's exports, according to data compiled by Allan C. Hopkins of the University of Oregon School of Commerce for the United States Department of Agriculture. In 1916, Mr. Hopkins finds, 35,791 tons of potatoes, or 2386 carloads, were shipped out of the State, bringing to the producer, at an average price of \$1.90 a hundred, approximately \$14,000,000. This sum is an average of \$20 each for every man, woman and child in the State.

"Occasionally one picks up the newspaper and finds some domestic science expert advising us to buy cheaper cuts of meat," said Miss Martha Jochem, cafeteria director of the Y. W. C. A. at Cedar Rapids, Ia. "I fail to find any cheap cuts." She continued, "About the cheapest thing you can buy in the meat line, at least that I can buy, is liver at 12 cents a pound. Hearts are 14 cents a pound, rump and flank steak, 28 cents, and tongue at 24 cents. Round steak sells at 28 cents, and that formerly was considered a cheaper steak."

SHIPYARD LABOR SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

SUNDERLAND, England.—The Director of Shipyard Labor for the Admiralty, Mr. Lynden Macassey, was present at a meeting of representatives of the allied trades in the shipbuilding and engineering industries on the Wear, held recently to discuss a scheme for organizing labor so as to accelerate the production of naval and merchant ships. The scheme of the Admiralty, Mr. Macassey explained, was to transfer men from yards to ships where their work was not required to places where similar work was urgently needed; to introduce, and use to the utmost extent, time and labor-saving devices; to suspend customs restricting output during the period of the war; to institute a suitable system of payment by results which would insure larger output to the Government and increased earnings to the workers, and to introduce a system of interchangeability of work, by which the work of one trade, where there were no workmen available, could be carried on by workmen of the nearest appropriate trade. A resolution was passed adopting the Government scheme and pledging those present to put it immediately into operation to the fullest extent possible.

MILLION MORE BACK YARD GARDENS URGED

National Commission Says Utilization of Vacant Lots Will Aid in Solving Food Problem and Relieve the Railroads

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thousands of acres of land in the big cities of the country go to waste through the neglect of the city dweller to utilize the back yard for food-raising purposes, declares the National Emergency Food Garden Commission. The commission is urging the creation of a million more back-yard gardens this year than were planted last season.

This will mean the adding of more than \$250,000,000 to the season's food crop, and will enable the family household to eat fresh vegetables all through the summer, says the commission. Also it will aid in the solving of the country's food problem, for within a few weeks it is likely that the products of the farm will be needed for military purposes, and even should the entire yield not be required the railroads of the country will be so situated they will be unable to transport other than military supplies and troops.

The world's food supply is short. Following the enormous crops of 1915 came remarkable fallings off in two succeeding years. The wheat crop two years ago was 1,026,000,000 bushels, by far the largest in the history of the country. Last year the wheat crop gave only 639,886,000 bushels for the whole United States, while the corn crop was less by 41,552,000 bushels than in the year preceding. The shortages in last year's crops are now reflected in the reduced stocks on hand, as compared with the reserve stocks of a year ago. The shrinkages for some of the principal food stocks are: Corn, 327,143,000 bushels; wheat, 143,083,000 bushels; oats, 204,163,000 bushels; and barley, 25,460,000 bushels.

From this rapidly shrinking supply shipments will go on as before, barring the hindrances caused by U-boats and blockades. The British Government is negotiating for the entire 1917 wheat crop of Canada, and in France, and Italy and Germany and Austria, and in fact, all the warring countries, the food supplies are short. With or without blockades the world's food shortage may outstrip in importance both men and munitions as the deciding factor in the salvation of humanity.

The commission, having made an exhaustive investigation into the food problem of the country, feels that the individual family household can meet the food problem. The Government has vast responsibilities to meet, but the boy and girl, the man and woman who would waste their valuable time in idleness, constitute a burden to their country. To wipe out this inactivity and this feeling of false security the commission is endeavoring to arouse the patriotism of the masses. If it is forcefully impressed upon the individual that his or her very meals depend upon personal efforts to replenish the food supply, then will the country be benefited, is the view of the commission.

INDO-CHINA LOYAL TO FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—According to dispatches from Indo-China to the French press, M. Sarraut, the Governor-General, recently arrived at Hanoi, coming from Hue, where he was received by the Emperor of Annam, who assured him of his absolute devotion to France and of the unreserved loyalty of his people. M. Sarraut, who was welcomed with great enthusiasm, received the leading French and native residents on reaching the palace, and in reply to their protestations of loyalty to France, made a speech which deeply moved his audience by its enumeration of the trials through which the mother country was passing, and its expression of absolute confidence in her final triumph. All the efforts of the colony he concluded, must be devoted to the single aim of assisting its benefactress to emerge victorious from the struggle for justice and right.

BRAZIL'S BONDS EXTENDED

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—The President of Brazil has signed a decree proroguing for two years more the redemption of the treasury notes amounting to about \$24,000,000 issued in February, 1915.

PRICES OF FOODS AGAIN SHOWING AN UPWARD TREND

Several Important Articles Have
Advanced in Past Two Weeks
With Higher Figures Expected

"Anticipating prices" is the way Boston grocers seek to explain the upward trend, particularly noticeable in the wholesale and retail markets today, after a period of about six weeks' comparative quiet. Beans, butter, onions, sugar and flour have advanced during the last two weeks and still higher quotations are expected within 10 days by the dealers. "The prices reflect prewar conditions," said another grocer, "but no decided break in the market is expected, even with a declaration of war. Butter has advanced to 50 cents a pound; eggs are 42 cents a dozen; sugar is 8 1/2 cents and flour has regained its '\$13 a barrel' mark, and unless the wheat becomes quiet, higher prices are due soon, says a wholesale buyer.

"The wholesale market has been gradually climbing to the winter scale of prices during the last 10 days, with advances in wheat, corn, oats, beans, butter, eggs, onions and sugar recorded. Grocers, generally, do not appear flustered by the situation at Washington and some say that Boston is unusually well supplied with foodstuffs for this season of the year when the old crops are nearing their end and the new crops have not appeared.

Wheat quotations have advanced practically \$1 a bushel since March 1; corn has risen 18 cents a bushel during the same period and oats shows a decline of 3 cents a bushel. A buyer for a large wholesale and retail concern said today that the advance in flour has been caused by the wheat advance due to the unsettled international trade. "Sugar," he said, "will probably go up 1/4 cent by next week and butter, taking present conditions into account, will probably go higher by next Monday. Butter has already advanced 1 cent a pound in the last 10 days and another raise next week will take it past the 50 cents a pound mark." A strong demand for eggs, usual at this season of the year, has pushed prices a little higher than usual. This is due, the buyer said, to the small supply on hand. There is a possibility of a drop in the egg price within two weeks, he claimed, although "it is impossible to see ahead with such unsettled conditions."

NATIONAL SERVICE APPEAL AT CARDIFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CARDIFF, Wales.—Speaking at a large meeting, held recently in the City Hall, Cardiff, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Director-General of National Service, said he was convinced that the whole country was behind the Government and was fully determined to support whatever measures might be necessary to bring the war to a speedy and successful conclusion. Some of his hearers might ask, "Why is this service required? Already the Germans are retreating." His answer was that they had heard too many times that they had got to the beginning of the end, while they had only got to the end of the beginning. While he fully shared the confidence he had heard expressed by many soldiers who had recently returned from the western front, that they would be breaking the German line when and where they chose, yet he wanted to impress upon them that their ability to carry out that operation depended, above all, on their ability to supply the drafts of men that would be required to clinch the victory that had been begun. But let them not suppose that during the past six months the Germans had been idle. They had probably been able to accumulate a considerable number of fresh forces which they intended to put into the field when the operation arrived. The war, he continued, was not over yet. Perhaps the time of their greatest effort had not yet arrived. They could only hope to be successful if they could meet the German effort and bring in additional man power. They had heard of "funk holes" in Whitehall, but that had been badly exaggerated. But when men were taken from the Government service for the Army, he did not see why their places should not be filled by men of the professional class above military age. "I want at least 500,000 volunteers," concluded Mr. Chamberlain, "and by the end of this week I shall have completed the first 100,000."

FLOUR PRICES NOT TO BE LAID TO BIG EXPORTS

Chicago Trade Bulletin Prints
Figures Indicating That Shipments of Wheat and Flour Have Fallen Off Heavily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Heavy export demand cannot be blamed for high flour prices during February, according to the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin in its monthly article on the available supply of breadstuffs in Europe and American compiled by Bramhall's Corn Trade News, the Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin and the Minneapolis Market Record. On the contrary, the Daily Trade Bulletin says that the "export demand was only moderate and sales in the aggregate were light, as the bids received were below the views of sellers. The bulk of the trade was on domestic account."

"The manufacture was not very large," says the paper, "and the demand in the aggregate was only fair, while the surrounding conditions tended to hamper business generally. A great many millers were unable to accept orders to any extent, owing to the inability to obtain transportation and in many cases were unable to make satisfactory deliveries on previously made contracts. Embargoes at shipping points, the lack of ocean tonnage, and high ocean freights all combined to make the trade in a general way decidedly unsatisfactory."

Speaking of the wheat movement for the same month, the Bulletin says: "Millers had quite good supplies—larger than generally supposed—and they are not inclined to enlarge their stocks while the condition of the flour trade remains unsatisfactory."

"The movement of wheat on the farms of the United States was not very large, though rather good considering the general conditions surrounding the trade. The car shortage tended to check offerings generally, and the difficulty in unloading cars owing to lack of tonnage at the seaboard and Gulf ports was a great hindrance. Farmers, too, were a little independent and inclined to hold their supplies, especially in sections where the growing wheat is in a backward condition."

Export trade in wheat and flour fell off heavily during the last half of 1916 and the first two months of this year, so the Daily Trade Bulletin reports. The exports of wheat and flour from July 1, 1916, to March 1, 1917, it says, were about 132,000,000 bushels, compared with 163,000,000 bushels for the same time last year, a decrease of 31,000,000 bushels, or about 19 per cent.

As to the future, the paper says: "The official visible supply of wheat on March 1 was about 18,000,000 bush-

els smaller than reported one year previous. Estimating the wheat crop of the United States at 440,000,000 bushels, and allowing 100,000,000 bushels for supplies in all positions on July 1, 1916, the aggregate supplies for the 12 months would be approximately 803,000,000 bushels. Allowing 525,000,000 bushels for consumption, about 80,000,000 bushels for seedling during the harvest year, and 133,000,000 bushels exported to date accounts for 787,000,000 bushels, and there would remain for export during the current four months and for supplies on hand July 1, 1917, about 85,000,000 bushels. The exports from March 1, 1916, to July 1, 1916, were about 79,000,000 bushels."

GOVERNMENT SAYS COST OF LIVING IS STILL RISING

Combined Price of Twenty-Seven
Principal Foodstuffs Increased
Four Per Cent in Month

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The cost of living is consistently rising. During the month before Feb. 15, reports the April number of the Monthly Review of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor, the combined price of 27 principal foods went up 4 per cent. Onions led with a 17 per cent jump. Potatoes went 30 per cent. Flour, rice and raisins were stationary, and eggs was the only food that decreased in price. Substantially, these articles cover the average table menu. Compared with 1916 retail prices most commodities are higher. Some articles have risen tremendously; others less in proportion. Of these, comparatively innocent of swollen values, several have increased less than 10 per cent.

	1916	1917
Sirloin steak, pound	27.3c	28.7c
Bacon	28.8	30.7
Prunes	13.4	14.1
Raisins	12.9	14.1
Bread	6.5	7.1
Milk	9.1	10.0
Sugar	8.0	8.1

A round steak, rib roast, chuck roast, state boiling beef, ham and canned salmon, have increased, less than one-fourth above the prices averaged in 1916. Lard, eggs, butter, cheese, flour, corn meal, potatoes, onions and navy beans have jumped to prices entirely abnormal. So far as is possible, housekeepers should endeavor to find substitutes for these foods. Many families, it appears, are discarding potatoes in favor of rice and other foods the prices of which remain more nearly normal.

In 1913 the average family food bill within the United States was found to be \$339.30. Like quantities of the same foods in February footed up \$425.54. The greatest element of increase is in potatoes, from \$18.96 to \$44.69 for 882 pounds. Other heavy increases are in eggs, 85 dozen at \$43.07 from \$33.01; flour, 454 pounds at \$25.40 instead of \$15.12; and butter, 117 pounds at \$54.78 in place of \$45.72. Of the whole list of foods, sirloin and round steak were cheaper in February, 1917, than in 1913.

SOUTH TO CONFER ON FOOD SUPPLY IN CASE OF WAR

Means of Increasing Crops Will
Be Urged on Seven States by
Special Representative of the
National Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Four important conferences to increase the food supply of the South are to be held on Thursday as the result of the Federal Government's announcement that this section would be a liability and not an asset should the country enter the war. Means of increasing the food crops will be urged by Carl Vrooman, special representative of the Government, at one meeting; the Southern Cattleman's Association will consider means of increasing their production at a convention here; seven Southern states will be represented at a general conference on the South-eastern food crops question, and the special food crops agricultural school inaugurated by the women of the State will convene in the State capital for a course of instructions.

The Government is especially emphatic on the point that the South could not hold up its end in the event of hostilities unless food crops were greatly increased. The Government points out that last year the South-eastern states spent \$600,000,000 for food crops grown in the West and Middle West. This represents, of course, the margin between production and demand for food crops in the Southeast. In the event of war, the surplus of the West would be needed for the army, and the South-eastern states would either have to raise more food crops or do without.

The seriousness of the situation is realized, and the conferences of Thursday, which will be attended by influential persons in many walks of Southern life, are expected to do much to convince farmers that it will not only be to their own interests, but to the interests of the country as a whole for them to cut down their cotton acreage this year and plant more food crops.

SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The railway earnings for the week ended Dec. 16 amounted to £300,536, an increase of £41,950 on the corresponding week of last year. The principal increase was in the coal traffic, which returned a revenue of £44,554, an increase of £27,421. The passenger traffic produced £27,033, an increase of £5792, and goods £115,737, an increase of £1086. Livestock, with £8482, was down £2486, and parcels, with £7380, a drop of £752.

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No. 280—Envelope Chemise. Scalloped and edged top and bottom. Buttonholes by hand. Front hand only. Shoulder straps and delicate. Eyelets around top and shoulders. Pleated with baby ribbon. Sizes 36 to 44 Bust. Price \$4.95	No. 281—Night Gown. Same as No. 279 except sleeves are embroidered. Sizes 36 to 44 Bust. Price \$4.95	No. 282—Envelope Chemise. Fine shell scalloped top and bottom. Buttonholes by hand. Front hand only. Shoulder straps and delicate. Eyelets around top and shoulders. Pleated with baby ribbon. Sizes 36 to 44 Bust. Price \$4.95	No. 283—Night Gown. Same as No. 282 except sleeves are embroidered. Sizes 36 to 44 Bust. Price \$4.95

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

STEEL STOCKS
ARE ATTACKED
BY THE BEARS

Entire Industrial List Yields
Easily to Pressure and Market
Shows Little Rallying Power
—Boston Tone Is Heavy

New York stock market prices were uneven in the first few minutes today, with general heaviness prevailing in the list. There were several weak spots, including Ohio Cities Gas, Sloss-Sheffield Steel, Bethlehem Steel "B", General Motors, American Can, and other issues that were down late fractions. There were substantial rallies from the lowest in international Mercantile Marine preferred, and other issues. United States Steel common grew heavy.

Significant fluctuations were the rule in the early Boston stock market today, with prices generally inclined to ease.

General heaviness continued in both New York and Boston late in the first half hour. Trading was not very active on account of the holiday tomorrow.

Special pressure was brought to bear upon the industrials, the steel issues being especially weak. U. S. Steel was off 1/4 at the opening at 114 1/2, improved to 115 and then dropped 2 points. Bethlehem Steel "B" was off 1/4 at the opening at 139 1/2, improved to 140 and declined under 136 before midday. Sloss-Sheffield opened off 1/4 at 62 and declined a point further. Republic Steel, after opening off 1/4 at 82, declined nearly 3 points further. Railway Steel Spring, Crucible, American Can, the coppers, General Motors and the Marine issues showed substantial net loss at midday. The rail issues moved within a narrow price range. Ohio Cities Gas, after opening down 1/4 at 137 1/2, dropped to 133, rallying a point before midday.

Swift opened off 1/4 in the local market at 153 1/2 and declined more than 2 points further. Torrington, Boston & Lowell and the coppers were weak. Gulf common opened off 1/4 at 108 1/2, improved to 109 1/2 and declined to 108.

Stocks were very dull in the early afternoon. About the only strong support in the New York list was Utah Copper. The tone was fairly steady at the beginning of the last hour.

BOSTON CURB

Alaska	High	Low	Last
American Oil	25c	23c	22c
Bogaloo	60c	58c	56c
Bingham	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4
Bingham Mines	10	10	10
Bohemian	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Boston Arizona	2 1/4	2 1/4	2 1/4
Boston Corbin	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Boston Ely	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Boston Montana	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Butte London	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Calaveras	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Calumet Cobalt	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Calumet Jerome	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Calumet Montana	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Champion	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Cherokee	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Chief	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Colonial Mines	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Cons Arizona	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Cons Copper Mines	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Copper Star	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Crater Copper	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Delmonte	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Eagle Bluebell	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Earle Eagle	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
First Nat Copper	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Fortuna	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Gila	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Homa Oil	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Houghton	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Inter-Mount Mining	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Iron Blossom	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Iron Can pfd	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Jerome Verde	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Lion Hill	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Majestic	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Mexican Metals	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Midas	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Mohegan	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Mother Lode	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Namack	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Nevada Douglas	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
New Baffle	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
New Cornelia	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
New Era	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Nixon	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Ohio Copper	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Pioneer	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Porcupine Premier	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Rifle Mining Co.	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Smokey	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Southwestern	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Troy	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
United Verde Ex.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Zinc	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2

PER CAPITA CIRCULATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Per capita circulation for the United States as of April 1 was 44.34.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau
BOSTON AND VICINITY
Rain tonight and Friday; easterly winds, increasing to brisk and high.

For Southern New England: Rain tonight and Friday.
For Northern New England: Rain or snow tonight and Friday.

TEMPERATURES TODAY
8 a. m. 43.0 a. m. 42.0
12 noon 44.0

IN OTHER CITIES
8 a. m.
Albany 40.0 New Orleans 52.0
Buffalo 40.0 New York 42.0
Chicago 40.0 Philadelphia 42.0
Cincinnati 40.0 Portland 40.0
Denver 40.0 St. Louis 40.0
Des Moines 40.0 San Francisco 40.0
Jacksonville 40.0 St. Paul 40.0
Kansas City 40.0
Nantucket 40.0 Washington 44.0

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:51 High water 10:18
Sun sets 7:14 Low water 1:18
Length of day 11:27
Length of night 10:33
Lunar phase 1/4 moon
Lunar age 1/4 moon
Lunar distance 1/4 moon
Lunar phase 1/4 moon
Lunar age 1/4 moon
Lunar distance 1/4 moon

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last	Set
Adams Ex.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110	110	
Alaska Ju.	7 1/4	7 3/4	7	7	
Alaska Gold.	8 1/2	8 3/4	8 1/2	8 3/4	
Allis-Chalm.	27 1/2	27 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	
Am Ag Chem.	89	89	89	89	
Am B Sugar.	96	96	95	95 1/2	
Am Can.	59 1/2	49 1/2	47 1/2	48	
Am Car Fy.	68	68	67	67	
A Car Fy pt.	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	116 1/2	
Am Cot Oil.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41	
Am H & L.	15 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
Am H & L pt.	66 1/2	66 1/2	64 1/2	65	
Am Ice Sec.	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	
Am Linsed.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	
Am Linsd. pf.	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	
Am Loco.	69	69	68 1/2	68 1/2	
Am Loco pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	
Am Smelt.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	
Am Smelt pf.	114	114	114	114	
Am SSecA pf.	101	101	101	101	
Am Steel Fy.	61	61	60	60	
Am Sugar.	112 1/2	112 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	
Am Tel. & Tel.	125	125	124 1/2	124 1/2	
Am Woolen.	52	52	50 1/2	51 1/2	
Am Writ pf.	47	47	46 1/2	46	
Am Zinc.	36	36	32 1/2	32 1/2	
Anaconda.	82 1/2	82 1/2	81	81 1/2	
Assts. & Real.	3	3	3	3	
Atchison.	103 1/2	103 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	
At Coast Li.	115	115	115	115	
At Gulfco.	110	110	107 1/2	108	
Bald Loco.	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	59	
Balt. & Ohio.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	
Barrett Co.	118	118	115	115	
Batopilas.	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	
Beth Steel.	146	146	142	142	
Beth Steel B.	139 1/2	140	135 1/2	136 1/2	
BF Goodrich.	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	
Brook R T.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
B C R & N.	82	82	81	81	
Burns Bros.	116 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	
Butte & Sup.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	
Cal Petrol.	23	23	22 1/2	22 1/2	
Cal. & Arizona.	81	81	81	81	
Cl Leather.	91 1/2	91 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/2	
Can Pacific.	160 1/2	160 1/2	159 1/2	160 1/2	
Cerro de Pasco.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	
Chan Motor.	99	99	99	99	
Ghes. & Ohio.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	
CM & St Paul.	81 1/2	81 1/2	81	81 1/2	
Chl R Lfcta. 2Pd	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	
Chl & G West.	12	12	12	12	
C & G West pf.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	
Chl & N W.	115	115	113 1/2	114	
Chile Cop.	24	24	23 1/2	23 1/2	
Chino Cop.	57 1/2	57 1/2	55 1/2	56 1/2	
COC & St L pf.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	
Clu Peabody.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	
Clu Fuel.	50 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	
Clu Col. & El.	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	
Clu South.	24	24	24	24	
Con Can.	92	92	91 1/2	91 1/2	
Con Gas Balt.	121	121 1/2	121	121 1/2	
Corn Prod.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24	24 1/2	
Corn Prod pf.	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	
Cruc Steel.	69	69 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	
Cruc Steel pf.	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	
Cub. Am Sug.	190	190	190	190	
Cuban CS pf.	47 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	46 1/2	
Cuban CS pf.	91 1/2	91 1/2	91	91	
Deere pf.	99	99	99	99	
Del. & Huds.	137	137	136 1/2	136 1/2	
Det Uni Rys.	116 1/2	118 1/2	116 1/2	118 1/2	
Deere Min.	18	18	18	18	
Driggs-Sea.	75	75	75	75	
Erie.	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	
Erie 1st pf.	40 1/2	40 1/2	40	40	
Erie 2d pf.	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	33	
FM & S pf.	41	41	40	40	
Gen Chem pf.	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	
Gen Electric.	164	164	164	164	
Gen Motors N.	114 1/2	115 1/2	113 1/2	115 1/2	
G Motors pf N.	89	89	88 1/2	88 1/2	
Granby Min.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85	85	
Gt Nor Ore.	33 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	
Gt Nor pf.	112 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	
Green Can.	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	
Gulf States.	122	123	120 1/2	123	
Harv Cor.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	
Ill Central.	104 1/2	104 1/2	104	103	
Inspiration.	59	59	57 1/2	57 1/2	
Int Ag Corp.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	
Int Ag Corp pf.	44	44	44	44	
Int Con Cor.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	
Int C Cor pf.	65 1/2	65 1/2	65	65	
Int Mer Mar.	33 1/2	33 1/2	32	32	
Int Mer Mar pf.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/2	
In Nickel Ct.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43	
In Paper.	39 1/2	40	39	39 1/2	
Kan City So.	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	
Kenne Cop.	45 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	
Lack Steel.	86	86	84 1/2	85 1/2	
Lee & W pf.	40	40	40	40	
Lee & W pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	
Lehigh Val.	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	
Mackay Cos.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85	85	
Mackay pf.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	
Max Motor.	53	53	52 1/2	52 1/2	
Maxwell pf.	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	
Maxwell pf.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	
Mex Petrol.	90 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	
Mdval Steel.	60 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	
Miami.	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	
M & S L New.	21	21	21	21	
Mo K & T.	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	
Mo Pac pf.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	
Mo Pac pf.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	
Mon Power.	101	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	
Nat Biscuit.	115	115	114 1/2	114 1/2	
Nat Bisc pf.	125	125	125	125	
Nat Bisc pf.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	
Nat Enam pf.	98	98	98	98	
Nevada Con.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	
NY & Brak.	142	142	142	142	
NY Central.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	
NYC & St L pf.	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	
NY Dock.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	
NY N H & H.	44	44	43 1/2	43 1/2	
Norfolk So.	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	
N W.	132	132	130 1/2	130 1/2	
North Am.	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—Following are the transactions on the Boston Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

Ant Snyer	594	594	594	594
O & W	23% ²	23%	23%	23%
Pacific Mall	22%	22%	22%	22%
Penna	53%	53%	53%	53%
Pero Mar w/ pt.	26	26	25	25
Pere M pt w/ l.	68	68	68	68
Phila Co	36%	36%	36%	36%
PhilaCoalt.	44%	45%	44	45
P Coal pt ctf.	11	115	115	115
Pressed St	76	76	76	76
Press S pt.	103	103	102%	103%
Ray Con	30%	30%	30%	30%
Reading	95%	96	94%	95%
Rdg 2d pt.	42	42	41%	41%
Repub I & S.	82	82	79%	80
Rep I & S.	102%	70%	102%	102%
Royal Dutch	61%	61%	61%	61%
Rumely	16%	16%	16%	16%
Rumely pf.	31%	31%	31%	31%
Ry Steel Sp.	50%	50%	49	49
Saxon Motor.	54	54	53%	53%
Seab & L.	14	14	14	14
Seab & L pf.	32	32	32	32
S-Roebeck	188	188	187%	187%
Shat Ari	26	26	25%	25%
Sinclair Oil.	57%	57%	56%	56%
Sloss Shef.	62	62	60%	61%
So Pacific.	95%	95	94%	95%
So P R S.	185	185	185	185
So Ry	28%	28%	27%	27%
So Ry pf.	58%	58	58	58
StL & S F.	19%	19%	19	19
StL & S F pf.	33	34	33	34
StL & S W.	30%	30%	30	30
StL & S W pf.	48	48	43	48
Studebaker	92%	95%	92%	94%
Stutz Motor.	44	44	44	44
Texas Co	222%	223	221	222.
Texas Pac.	14%	15	14%	15
T & W Forg.	43%	43%	43%	43%
Union B&P	11%	11%	11%	11%
U B & P new.	94%	94%	94%	94%
Union Pac.	139	139	136%	137%
Union Pac pf.	81%	81%	81%	81%
Un Alloy Steel.	44%	44%	44	44
Un Ry&Sf.	8%	8%	8%	8%
US C I P.	20%	20	19%	20
US Rubber.	57%	57%	57	57
US Rub pf.	108%	108%	108%	108%
U S S R	61%	61%	60%	60%
U S S R pf.	50	50	50	50
US Steel.	114%	115	112%	113
US Steel pf.	118	118%	118	118
Utah Copper.	111%	113%	110%	112%
Utah So	20%	20%	20%	20%
U & W Chem	40%	40%	40%	40%
V I C & C.	70	70	69%	70
Wabash	32	32	32	32
Wabash p.A.	49%	49%	49%	49%
Wabash p.B.	24	24	24	24
Wells Fargo.	101	101	101	101
W Maryland.	21%	21%	21%	21%
West Union.	97%	97%	96%	96%
Westinghse	51%	51%	50%	50%
W & L E.	15%	15%	15%	15%
W & L E 1st pr	37%	37%	37%	37%
White Motor.	48%	48%	48	48
Willys-Over.	32%	33%	32%	32%
W O pf.	97	97	97	97%
Wilson Co.	75%	77.	73	74%
Woolworth.	133%	138%	138	138

*Bx-dividend.

RAILWAY POINTS

Cornell University students, occupying two special Pullman sleepers, arrived at South Station over the Boston & Albany at 7:05 o'clock this morning, en route from Ithaca, N. Y.

The maintenance of way department of the Boston division, New Haven, has two work trains distributed during the spring supply of ties over the Plymouth division territory.

Fred C. Choate, assistant trainmaster, and Ash V. Bartlett, general roadmaster of the Terminal division Boston & Maine, are working on a holiday schedule which will control North Station traffic April 19.

The New Haven attached special equipment to the boat express at Fall River wharf at 7:05 o'clock this morning for the accommodation of Boston Washington, D. C. tourists, en route home.

The New Haven and Boston & Maine provided special Pullman equipment during the night for a party of tourists en route from New York City to Exeter, N. H.

The building department of the Boston & Maine has a force of carpenters

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STEEL PRICE CONCESSIONS TO BE MADE

United States Government Is Expected Soon to Place Enormous Orders for Plates, Shapes and Bars for War Purposes

Concerning the developments in the iron and steel industry the Iron Age says: The stirring events of the week have put ordinary trade considerations in the background. But leaders in the steel industry, the Government's main war resource, have been busy finding ways to put their product and the best service of their plants at the country's disposal.

There was further conference in New York Tuesday between the steel manufacturers' committee and the metals commissioner, of the Council of National Defense. It is probable that the Government will buy in the near future for its own wants and those shipyards which are to do its work, 500,000 tons of plates, shapes and bars. Substantial concessions are to be made from current prices, but the proposal to take a 10-year market average was not adopted, as that would represent less than cost to companies not owning their own ore and coal.

The problem is not as simple as it looks to be, or as the precedent of a 50 per cent cut in the copper price would indicate. Copper at one half of the market still gives 100 per cent profit to many producers. A steel plate price of 3c, instead of 6c, would mean a fraction of a cent above cost to a mill paying \$35 a ton for basic pig iron. The integrated companies could only stand it by telescoping the profits now made on coke, pig iron and ingots.

Government needs can be handled for the present without serious interference with ordinary trade; but although war requirements are only a small percentage of the total steel output, they represent a much larger proportion of the plate tonnage, and some plate users may have to stand aside.

What gives steel producers concern is the extent to which Government buying will include finished steel for various industries with which the Government will make contracts. The concessions the Government will ask from these latter will call in turn for concessions on steel, and the trade is quite in the dark today as to the ultimate effect of these widely ramifying influences upon the price structure.

Buyers of war steel for Europe have already inquired whether orders placed by the United States Government will delay deliveries of war steel for export. The answer is found in the announced purpose of this Government to put its resources at the Allies' disposal to the fullest extent. Domestic consumers recognize that some export business that has not been entertained heretofore must now be given a place at the mills. Only time will show its volume.

UNLISTED STOCKS

Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston

MILL STOCKS

New England (Northern)

Stock	Asked	Bid
Amoskeag	70	71
do pf	83 1/2	85
Androscegan	193	
Appleton Co.	208	
Arlington Mills	112	113 1/2
"Bates"	310	
Berkshire Cotton Mfg.	190	
Bigelow-Hartford	86	86
do pf	106	108
Bost. Mills	94	97 1/2
Boston Duck	1300	
Cabot Mfg.	120	
Chicopee pf	87	
Dwight	1100	
Edmond Mills pf	94	97
Everett Mills	120	
Farr Alpacas	178	180
"Great Falls Mfg.	205	210
Hamilton Mfg Co.	100	100
Harmony Mills pf	95	98
"Hill"	77	83
Lancaster Mills	80	85
Lawrence Mfg	108	
"Lockwood"	108	
Lowell Bleachery	136	140
Lyman Mills	133	137
Mass Cotton Mills	128	131
Merrimack Mfg Co.	60	62 1/2
do pf	85	87
"Nashua Mfg Co."	840	820
Nashua Steam Cotton Co	187	192
Otis	2750	
Pacific Mills	144	146
Pepperell Mfg Co.	190	
Salmon Falls	60	62 1/2
do pf	102 1/2	104
Thorndike	1300	
Tremont & Suffolk	142	
Waltham Bleachery	115	
"York Mfg Co."	125	

SOUTHERN MILLS

"Brookside Mills	157 1/2	162 1/2
"Lanett Cotton Mills	155	160
Mass Mills in Georgia	95	98
"Pacolet Mfg pf."	96	100
"West Point Mfg"	170	175

MISCELLANEOUS

American Mfg Co.	141	
do pf	96	98
Boston Belting	114	117
Chapman Valve pf.	103	
"Dreder Corp"	128	130
Hamilton Woolen	82 1/2	85
"Higwood Br & Wakefield	150	155
do pf	101	
Saco-Lowell Shops pf	101 1/2	

*Taxable in Massachusetts.

STOCK EXCHANGE HOLIDAY

Governors of Boston Stock Exchange have voted to close the exchange Friday, April 6, following similar action taken last week by the New York Exchange.

FLOUR PRICES ADVANCED

Retail prices of flour have been advanced 25 cents a barrel to \$13 for best grade and \$12.50 for other grades, the highest level since the war began.

DIVIDENDS

The Continental Motors Corporation has declared a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on preferred stock, payable April 16.

Willis-Overland Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 16.

The West Pennsylvania Railways Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable May 1.

Cleett, Peabody Company declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on common stock, payable May 5 to stock of record April 19.

The Homestake Mining Company has declared the regular monthly dividend of 65 cents a share, payable April 25 to holders of record April 20.

The West Pennsylvania Traction Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 16.

The Merchants National Bank of Boston has declared regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent, payable April 16 to holders of record April 6.

The Commonwealth Trust Company of Boston has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 16 to holders of record April 4.

The Atlas Powder Company has declared regular quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Verde Extension Mining Company declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share and an extra of 25 cents, both payable May 1 to stock of record April 16.

American Milling Company declared an extra dividend of 5 per cent, payable July 16. Books close June 30, reopen July 17. Holders of the old stock must exchange their certificates in order to be entitled to the dividend.

Detroit United Railway Company declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, placing the stock on an \$8 a share a year basis. The dividend is payable June 1 to stock of record May 16. This issue has been on a \$7 a share basis.

Sinclair Oil & Refining Company declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 a share, payable May 19 to stock of record May 1, on which date all remaining outstanding bonds of the corporation will be paid, in accordance with the formal call issued in January.

The Jessup & Moore Paper Company has declared a dividend of 8 1/2 per cent on its \$1,250,000 common stock, payable April 15. This follows a dividend of 1 1/2 per cent just paid, and one of 6 per cent paid in January, making 16 per cent disbursed so far this year.

The Central Sugar Corporation has declared an initial dividend of 2.33 per cent on the preferred stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 14. The dividend is for the first four months of this year and at the rate of 7 per cent a year, to which the issue is entitled.

NEW YORK CURB

Stock	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos	3 1/2	4
do certificates	3 1/2	3 3/4
Austin Amazon	1 1/2	1 3/4
Big Ledge	3 1/2	4
Boston & Mont	63	65
Butte	10	10 1/2
Butte & Z.	10	10 1/2
Calumet & Jerome	1 1/2	1 3/4
Canada Cop	1 1/2	1 3/4
Chester Motors	118	121
Cons. Arizona	1 1/2	1 3/4
Cosden & Co.	14 1/2	15
Cosden O. G.	13 1/2	14
Dundee Aris	1 1/2	1 3/4
First Nat Cop	2 1/2	2 3/4
Goldfield Cons	61	64
Gold Warrior	65	68
Grant Motors	5	5 1/2
Green Monster	1 1/2	1 3/4
Hecia Mining	7 1/2	7 3/4
Howe Sound	6 1/2	6 3/4
Jerome Verde	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jerome Victor	1 1/2	1 3/4
Jumbo	40	42
Lake Torpedo Boat	8 1/2	9 1/2
Magma Cop	50	51
Majestic	1 1/2	1 3/4
Marlin Arms	90	93
Max. Munitions	4 1/2	4 3/4
McKinn Dar	49	52
Met Petrol	2	2 1/2
Midwest Oil	80	82
Mohican	1 1/2	1 3/4
Mojave Tung	33	34 1/2
Mother Lode	33	34 1/2
Nancy Hanks	1 1/2	1 3/4
Nipissing	7 1/2	8
Peerless	14	18
Peru Cons	11	12 1/2
Seapula Ref	11	11 1/2
Seneca	11	11 1/2
Sequoia Oil	1 1/2	1 3/4
Steel Alloys	8	8 1/2
Stewart Min	22	23 1/2
Submarine Boat	32	33
Success Min	39	43
Troy Arizona	45	48
United Motors	37	37 1/2
United W O	1 1/2	1 3/4
Un Verde Est	88 1/2	89 1/2
U S Steamship	6 1/2	6 3/4
Victoria	1 1/2	1 3/4
Zinc Concen	2 1/2	3 1/4

RAILWAY EARNINGS

DELAWARE & HUDSON

February	1917	Increase
Oper revenue	\$1,762,706	\$362,159
Oper income	121,238	\$523,286
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28		
Oper revenue	\$3,916,240	\$249,300
Oper income	490,762	\$285,829

DENVER & RIO GRANDE

February		Increase
Oper revenue	\$1,739,276	\$5,637
Oper income	352,371	\$211,425
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28		
Oper revenue	\$3,946,039	\$94,843
Oper income	1,048,993	\$3,402

TEXAS & PACIFIC

February		Increase
Oper revenue	\$1,580,046	\$91,778
Oper income	274,082	\$4,111
Jan. 1 to Feb. 28		
Oper revenue	\$3,946,073	\$89,781
Oper income	761,934	\$117,940

NORTH LAKE

Annual report of North Lake Mining for 1916 shows \$23,587 balance of assets on Dec. 31, compared with a balance of liabilities of \$15,556 at the close of the previous fiscal year.

WOOLEN SHARES RESPONDING TO ORDERS OUTLOOK

American Concern Expected to Get Bulk of Business in Prospect Under War Conditions

The quick response of American Woolen Company shares to the prospect of active war between the United States and Germany obviously reflects the general belief that a call for 500,000 men, with successive increments if necessary, spells heavy army orders in the near future.

It has been recognized for several weeks in New York trade circles that—regardless of war—as soon as Congress got down to business, the Army and its equipment would come in for considerable attention. Consequently though no definite proposals from the Army quartermasters are expected until the Army Appropriation Bill is passed, it is known that sizable orders are pending. Estimates of Government buying in the near future range from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

Already this year American Woolen has accepted orders from the Government to the amount of nearly \$3,500,000. These include the big overcoating order of 600,000 yards at \$3.54 (\$2,124,000); a smaller overcoating order of 175,000 yards at \$2.32 (\$4,060,000) and 180,000 blankets at \$5.09 (\$916,200), making a grand total of \$3,446,200.

The task of equipping the army and the militia for that matter is bound to fall largely upon American Woolen as it is one of the few big units capable of turning out certain classes of cloth for military wear and one of the very few capable of quantity production. An army of 500,000 men alone would call for 7,000,000 to 8,000,000 yards of shirtings, overcoatings, suits and blankets and keep American Woolen mills at capacity operations for a couple of months.

BIDS OPENED FOR NEW YORK STATE BONDS

ALBANY, N. Y.—There is no question that Kuhn, Loeb & Co., William A. Read & Co. and Kidder, Peabody & Co. will be the successful bidders for the \$25,000,000 New York State bonds at their bid of 104 1/2 for all or none. This is the highest bid received by the State for its securities since Controller Travis has held office and it has been exceeded only once in 1910 when a slightly better rate was obtained. Market conditions at that time, however, were decidedly different from those prevailing at present and Controller Travis said that he was greatly pleased with the result of today's sale.

Representatives of the successful bidders were present and were congratulated by Controller Travis.

COASTWISE TRADE AND WAR RISK

Apprehension expressed in some quarters that German submarines may soon infest United States coasts is reflected in war risk insurance rates for coastwise traffic.

All coastwise routes now rated at 25 cents per \$100, whether to gulf ports, Baltimore or New York; until the last few days the Boston-New York rate was 10 cents.

Coal is rated all the way from 25 cents to \$1.50 per \$100 war risk, the increased rate being due to the fact that coal travels mainly in schooners and barges—very slow-moving craft.

CAR SITUATION IS IMPROVING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Commission on car service of American Railway Association reports number of loaded freight cars held at various points on account of embargoes March 24 as 4947. This compares with 17,558 the week before. On March 3 the number was 22,213. It declined to 16,998 on March 10, but thereafter prospect of a strike by trainmen caused a number of roads to declare embargoes against receipt of freight.

RESERVE BANK OF BOSTON

Andrew J. Peters, formerly assistant secretary of the treasury, has been elected by the Federal Reserve Board a class C director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston to the unexpired term of Walter S. Hackney. He has also been designated as deputy chairman and deputy Federal reserve agent.

PRESSED STEEL CAR

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—T. W. Friend, F. W. Hoffstadt and other interested in Pressed Steel Car Company have purchased 2100 acres of coal land near Washington, Pa., for \$1,000,000. The coal will be used by the Pressed Steel Car Company.

Municipal Stock Company

Common Stock Dividend

Boston, March 30, 1917.
A dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on the Common Stock of the Municipal Service Company has been declared, payable April 16, 1917, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 29, 1917.

FINANCIAL NOTES

With entrance of United States into the war, about two-thirds of the economic wealth of the world, or \$415,000,000, is arrayed against the Central Powers, whose wealth is estimated at \$115,000,000,000.

Birmingham pig iron delivered in Italy costs \$158 a ton. Price at Birmingham is \$33, ocean freight is \$110, and war and marine insurance \$15 per ton. In ordinary times American pig iron could be delivered in Italy at \$16 a ton.

Packers at Chicago Union Stock Yards have granted increases in pay ranging from 2 1/2 to 12 per cent, effective April 1. Armour & Co. will give a bonus of \$500,000 to 8000 salaried employees, principally office help, who draw \$1800 or less a year. Bonus of \$1,000,000 was distributed last November.

The New York Journal of Commerce computes interest and dividend disbursements in April at \$210,983,419, the best showing for that month on record and comparing with \$188,769,481 in the same month last year. Stockholders will receive \$105,883,419 and bondholders \$105,100,000.

BANK OF ENGLAND REPORT

LONDON, England—Changes in the statement of the Bank of England are:

	Amount	Increase
Total reserve	\$34,240,000	\$71,000
Circulation	38,990,000	611,000
Bullion	38,990,000	\$61,000
Other assets	123,307,000	\$16,308,000
Other deposits	128,968,000	\$679,000
Public debts	50,123,000	178,000
Govt securities	39,244,000	15,241,000

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 19.10 per cent compared with 19 per cent last week, and compares with a decline from 28 1/2 per cent to 26 per cent in this week last year.

SPEYER & COMPANY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Speyer & Co. have notified the stock exchange that by mutual consent Richard Schuster of New York and Edward Beit von Speyer of Frankfurt-on-Maine have retired from their firm. James Speyer announced that he has retired from the firm of Lazard-Speyer, Ellissen, of Frankfurt-on-Main.

MARCH CORPORATE FINANCING LARGE

Corporate financing in March amounted to \$266,600,000 as compared with \$250,718,000 in February and \$225,000,000 in January and \$180,500,000 in March, 1916.

Of the total of March financing \$155,000,000 was contributed by the railroads and \$77,600,000 by public utilities, leaving only \$33,900,000 for the industrial corporations. In the railroad group the Pennsylvania by the sale of \$60,000,000 general mortgage 4 1/2 per cent bonds and New Haven by sale of \$45,000,000 one-year 5 per cent notes furnished 66 per cent of that division of the financing.

Amounts of bonds, notes and stocks issued by railroad, industrial and public utility corporations in March, and for three months follow:

Month	Bonds	Notes	Stock
March	\$75,000,000	\$76,700,000	\$200,000
February	29,787,000	9,100,000	3,964,875
January	22,000,000	24,200,000	31,480,000
Total	126,787,000	110,700,000	35,744,875

Three months: Railroad—\$122,556,000 132,570,000 18,051,000 Industrial—\$28,917,000 64,850,000 77,647,875 Pub util.—\$7,788,000 50,384,000 59,351,500 Total—\$393,071,000 247,804,000 158,050,375

Approximately \$101,992,000 out of the March total of \$266,651,575 financing was for the purpose of retiring maturing securities.

BOND PRICE AVERAGES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago:

	Decline from	Mo	Tr
	Wed	ago	ago
Highest grade rails	93.61	-17	-41
Second grade rails	93.25	-01	-62
Public utility bonds	95.14	+06	+04
Industrial bonds	97.41	+04	-11
Combined average	93.85	-02	-38

*Advance.

BANK RATE REDUCED

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England—Bank rate reduced to 5 per cent.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, April 5

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore—S. J. Brown; U. S. Calais, Me.—N. A. Olson; U. S. Charlotte, N. C.—J. B. Walkup; U. S. Charlotte, N. C.—J. M. Bell; U. S. Chicago—J. C. Cohen of Chicago Catalogue House; Essex. Chicago—S. N. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; Thorn. Cincinnati—A. E. Cohen of Dan Cohen; Essex. Havana, Cuba—F. E. Pons of Pons & Co.; Copley Plaza. Havana, Cuba—Juan Maguina; U. S. Knoxville—H. B. Hill of Anderson Dulin Varnel Co.; Essex. Lynchburg, Va.—R. A. Carrington of Lynchburg Shoe Co.; Lenox. Minneapolis—C. Grimsrud of S. Grimsrud Shoe Co.; Essex. New York—J. J. Connelley of National Suit & Cloak House; Essex. New York—S. & F. Custer Bros.; U. S. Richmond, Va.—J. H. Patterson Jr. of S. Putney Shoe Co.; Tour. Saginaw, Mich.—G. H. Hillman of Metzger Aderton Shoe Co.; Avery. San Francisco—H. Cullinane of Buckingham & Hecht; U. S. St. Louis—E. E. Lippman of James Clark Leather Company; Essex. York, Pa.—C. J. Wallace of Wallace & Son; Adams.

LEATHER BUYERS

New York—Morris Rosenwasser of Rosenwasser Bros. (The New England Shoe & Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters and trade information bureau, 186 Essex St., Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

CARBIDE TO ISSUE STOCK

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Carbide Company held

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WIGHTMAN AND JOSHUA CRANE MEET IN FINAL

Winner Will Play Champion Jay Gould for the United States Singles Court Tennis Title in Boston on Saturday

G. W. Wightman of the Boston Athletic Association meets Joshua Crane of the Tennis and Racquet Club of Boston this afternoon in the final round of the annual United States national singles court tennis championship tournament of 1917 on the courts of the Tennis and Racquet Club. The winner of this match will meet Jay Gould of Philadelphia, world's open champion, in the challenge match Saturday.

Crane won his way to the final round by defeating D. P. Rhodes of the Tennis and Racquet Club Wednesday afternoon, 6-4, 6-5, 6-4. Crane did not show much of the style of tennis which won him the championship some years ago and has in past years rated him as second only to Champion Gould. At times he played very indifferent tennis, but it was to be noted that when he needed a game to win the match, he speeded up and took it. In the second set he led five games to four and 40-0, within a point of taking the set, when he dropped the game and the score was five all. In the next game, however, Crane won four consecutive points, after having speeded up his game to a considerable extent. In the last set Crane showed only flashes of his best tennis, but it was sustained sufficiently to win. The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
Second Round
Joshua Crane, Tennis and Racquet Club, defeated D. P. Rhodes, Tennis and Racquet Club, 6-4, 6-5, 6-4.

YALE BASEBALL TEAM LEAVES ON SOUTHERN TRIP

Six Games Are Scheduled, Starting Today at Durham, N. C.—Squad of 25 Men Go

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—That the Yale varsity baseball team will carry out the schedule for its annual southern trip became definitely known here Wednesday afternoon when Capt. H. W. Le Gore led his team South. Six games will be played, starting today at Durham, N. C., and ending up with the Columbia game at New York next Wednesday. The squad comprises 25 men, 20 of whom are active players.

After the game with North Carolina Trinity College today the squad will journey to Raleigh, where the Agricultural and Mechanical College nine will be met on Friday. North Carolina University will oppose Yale on Saturday at Chapel Hill, where a day's rest will give the Elis sufficient time to prepare for the contest with the Catholic University at Washington next Monday. On Tuesday the team will play its final game in the South against Georgetown. The team will then return to New York for the game with Columbia.

Should war be officially declared upon Germany the team will disband immediately after the Columbia contest. Several of the Yale players are affiliated with the Yale artillery. The declaration of war, as a result, will deprive Yale baseball adherents of getting another glimpse of one of the strongest teams that ever represented Yale on a baseball diamond.

The following players are on the trip: Armstrong, Bush, Comerford, Eastman, Holden, Lyman, Munson, Neville, Shepley, Smith, Snell, Stanley, Garfield, Rhett, Carey, Early, Kenney, Le Gore, Marks and Gaylor. Manager Winter, Assistant Manager Stewart, Coach Lander, Trainer, Walter Mace and Scorer C. R. Black Jr., captain of last year's football eleven, complete the squad.

C. C. N. Y. MEN TAKE UP WRESTLING

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With the acquisition of Clark, the hygiene department of City College of N. Y., who has been chosen coach of the wrestling team, the wrestlers have set about reestablishing themselves in that sport in the intercollegiate world. The men are coming out regularly, and it appears now that Clark will develop one of the best teams that has ever represented the college.

Among the contenders on the squad are Zetkin, high school champion in his division in 1913, and Kleinman, Gledansky and Kleitnick, who have defeated all comers at C. C. N. Y.

MICHIGAN STOPS ATHLETICS

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—The Michigan athletic board has decided to suspend all intercollegiate athletic contests for the remainder of the college year. Baseball, track and tennis will be the sports affected, but the coaches will remain to direct all interschool athletics. Military drill for 1500 students was held Wednesday night.

TITLE GOLF WILL BE PLAYED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—H. W. Perin, president of the United States Golf Association said Wednesday the national golf tournament would be held unless the international situation became more acute.

ARLINGTON TO HAVE NEW HOCKEY TEAM NEXT YEAR

Eight Veterans Lost This Summer by Graduation—Second Place Finish Is a Surprise

INTERSCHOLASTIC HOCKEY LEAGUE				
School	Won	Lost	Tied	P. C.
Newton	7	0	2	1,000
Arlington	5	1	2	.833
Medford	4	2	1	.666
Brookline	4	3	1	.571
Udridge	3	4	0	.429
Cambridge	2	5	0	.286
Melrose	2	5	0	.286
Somerville	0	7	0	.000

With a perfect score of seven victories and no defeats, Newton High School won the Greater Boston Interscholastic Hockey League championship this winter with some of the best schoolboy hockey seen at the Boston Arena since the local rink was first built. There is no doubt Newton is entitled to the championship, but the outcome of the season caused no little surprise among followers of the game. Arlington High School was generally picked to win the title.

Arlington finished the season in second place, having clinched that position with a final victory over Brookline High School. Arlington was represented by one of the strongest aggregations that has represented the school at hockey in recent years, and from the way the team shaped up it should have finished in the lead. Next season the chances of Arlington being among the leaders will not be as bright.

Practically an entirely new team will have to be built up at the school next fall, as no less than eight experienced players will be lost to the seven this June. Louis Roycroft, Nelson Jost and Justin McCarthy, forwards, and James Donnelly, point, will be graduated and will enter Dartmouth College. The other veteran players who will be lost to next year's team are Edward Schwamb, Herbert Collins, Daniel Clifford and F. J. O'Connell. This leaves but two veterans, Stanley Morton, point, and Robert Gillespie, wing, for next year's team to be built around. Capt. Roycroft will be a severe loss, as he was the best goal scorer on the team, making eight during the season.

Brookline's finishing in fourth position was another surprise, and had it not been for the team's lack of offense, the race would have been much closer, as the Brookline defense was a good one. The forward line did not work well, and had this fault been overcome, judging from the way the team started and carried the lead up to the middle of the season, Brookline would have been a much stronger factor in the race. Capt. Richard Johnson and Alexander Marshall of the forward offense, and Edward Delany, right wing, will be lost to the school by graduation this summer.

PRINCETON CREW PRACTICE ENDS

PRINCETON, N. J.—So many Princeton oarsmen have left the university to enter some branch of the national service that Coach J. D. Speith has decided to call off practice for the rest of the spring. Hardly a sufficient number of varsity crew men are left in college to fill the first boat. The Princeton athletic authorities have not disbanded any of the athletic teams as yet, but Dean McClenahan announced tonight that he would immediately call a halt to all athletics in the event of war.

PICKUPS

The St. Louis Nationals are showing up very strong this spring, taking two games from the St. Louis Browns with a tie being the nearest the Americans have come to winning.

Antesseason games seem to be all in favor of the National league this spring. The Boston Red Sox appear to be the only American league club able to do much with a National league opponent.

Judging from the way the left-handed pitchers of the Boston Nationals have held the New York Americans batsmen, Manager Donovan will have to improve the work of his batsmen when they face that kind of pitching if he expects to win a pennant this summer.

President P. D. Haughton of the Boston National League Baseball Club has invited the Harvard regiment to drill at Braves Field next Wednesday afternoon previous to the starting of the National league championship season of 1917. The game will be between the Giants and the Braves and is to begin at 3 o'clock.

SCRANTON AFTER LAVIGNE

WORCESTER, Mass.—Arthur Lavigne has received a contract from Scranton of New York State league, which team/needs the services of Lavigne as catcher. Lavigne is a free agent. He was the property of the Lowell team which disbanded after the Labor Day game at the Boulevard Park last season and thus forfeited its franchise and baseball standing. Lavigne will not sign with Scranton. He is not certain that he will play ball in the early part of the season, but if he does he will play nearer home.

CATCHER ARCHER SIGNS

CHICAGO, Ill.—Catcher James Archer, a holdout, signed with the Chicago Nationals here Wednesday. He previously had declined to sign because of a reduction in salary.

RED SOX DEFEAT BROOKLYN TEAM BY AN 8-5 SCORE

Victors Display Fine Fielding Game, and Support Pitchers Well—Wyckoff in Form

STANDING OF THE TEAMS			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston Americans.....	5	4	.556
Brooklyn Nationals.....	4	5	.444

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—By the score of 8 to 5 the Boston Red Sox defeated the Brooklyn Nationals here Wednesday afternoon in the exhibition game between the two clubs. The winners put up a fine fielding game, supporting the pitchers well, and the batting of the Boston men was excellent. Jones started the game for Boston, but was later relieved by Wyckoff, who was in fine form. Four pitchers were used by Brooklyn.

The Brooklyn team made nine hits. They would have made more but for some fine work in the outfield by Walker and Lewis. The former made eight catches and the latter five, many of these being hard to get. Walker had several long runs to make and also batted well.

Brooklyn hit Jones hard, the great support he received saving him repeatedly. Johnston made a running catch that was good and the work of Daubert for Brooklyn was also excellent, as was the playing of Fabrique. Janvrin made a one-handed stop that was applauded loudly. Walsh made a three-base hit in the opening inning to the left field bleachers. The summary:

Innings				
Boston	Brooklyn	Runs	Hits	Errors
1	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Jones, Wyckoff and Cady, Thomas; Mails, Dell, Appleton, Durning and Miller; Meyers, Umpires—O'Loughlin and Klein. Time—1h. 55m.

NEW YORK WINS FROM BRAVES BY SCORE OF 8 TO 3

Winners Play Well, While Boston Pitchers Show Poor Form—Fielding Not Good

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The New York Americans defeated the Boston Nationals in their exhibition game here Wednesday afternoon by the overwhelming score of 8 to 3. The winners played good baseball, while the Boston team had an off day in every way, the pitchers working poorly, and the fielding being far below the general standard. The series between the two teams is now 4 games to 3 in favor of the Braves. The last game will be

WILMINGTON, N. C.—The New York Americans defeated the Boston Nationals in their exhibition game here Wednesday afternoon by the overwhelming score of 8 to 3. The winners played good baseball, while the Boston team had an off day in every way, the pitchers working poorly, and the fielding being far below the general standard. The series between the two teams is now 4 games to 3 in favor of the Braves. The last game will be played in Petersburg, Va., today.

All the way through the game the New York batters worked well, hitting all of the Boston pitchers with equal ease, and making a total of 14 hits. Russell and Shawkey worked in the box for the winners, with Alexander behind the bat. Barnes started the game for Boston, but was relieved by Allen, who in turn gave way to Crum. All three were in poor form, Barnes being especially unsteady. The Boston batters only made five hits during the game.

The game started out poorly with Barnes fumbling Gilhooley's hit and making a poor throw to first. High hit to Smith, who threw to Maranville, forcing Gil at second. Maiseil hit to Barnes, whose throw to second Maranville dropped. Pipp got a base on balls. Baker hit to Smith and was thrown out, but High scored. The summary:

Innings				
New York	Boston	Runs	Hits	Errors
1	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Russell, Shawkey and Alexander; Barnes, Allen, Crum and Gowdy, Traverser; Umpires—Harte and Tannehill. Time—2h.

TECH CREW DATES ARE CANCELED

The crew management of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has canceled all of its outside races, this action being taken so that all of the oarsmen may join the engineer corps at the Institute. Races with Exeter, Tufts, Middlesex, and in the Harvard regatta have been called off, and the rowing season at Technology will end with the class crew races April 20.

EASTERN LEAGUE MEETING TODAY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Eastern League schedule committee will draft a schedule at a special meeting in this city this afternoon, and it will be presented to the league at a meeting which will be held about a week later. The schedule committee consists of Owner W. E. Corey of the local club, H. E. McCann of New London, M. J. Garrity of Portland, M. J. McMahon of Worcester and C. P. Lane Jr. of Bridgeport.

SECOND ROUND IN CHAMPIONSHIP PINEHURST GOLF

P. V. G. Carter Meets W. C. Fownes Jr. and N. H. Maxwell Plays G. W. White in Feature Matches Today

PINEHURST, N. C.—Second round matches are on the program today in the annual United North and South golf tournament held under the auspices of the Pinehurst Country Club and the feature matches of the first, or championship, division will bring P. V. G. Carter of Nassau against W. C. Fownes Jr., Oakmont, former United States amateur champion, and N. H. Maxwell of Flushing. These two matches should furnish some very close and fine competition.

First round matches were played Wednesday. P. V. G. Carter met R. A. Stranahan of Toledo in this round and by playing the first nine holes in 36 was 2 up at the turn. He won by 3 up when he holed out in 2 on the seventeenth and finished the round in 73.

G. W. White and J. G. Anderson had the closest match of the day. They both came to the eighteenth tee with a 4 for a 75 and with the match all even. Anderson's brassie landed him on the side of a bunker and White overran the green by 50 yards. Both chipped to the green, but White sank his 12-foot putt, whereas Anderson missed his own 20-foot one and lost the match.

Fownes and S. J. Graham of Greenwich both took 41 to go out, but Fownes played great golf coming in, made the last nine holes in 34, and pulled himself up from 2 down at the seventh to a 3 and 2 victory at the sixteenth. Another good game was shown by F. W. Dyer of Montclair, who went around in 73 in his match with J. M. Wells of the Kenilworth Club, and won by 4 and 2. Dyer specialized in 20 and 30-foot putts throughout the contest.

P. E. Gardner of Chicago came home in 34, but lost to Maxwell by 3 and 2. Gardner played poorly going out and was 5 down at the turn, Maxwell finishing in 77. The summaries of the first four divisions:

FIRST DIVISION
P. V. G. Carter, Nassau, defeated R. A. Stranahan, Inverness, 3 and 2; W. C. Fownes Jr., Oakmont, defeated S. J. Graham, Greenwich, 3 and 2; W. A. Whitcomb, Youngstown, 2 and 1; F. W. Dyer, Montclair, defeated J. M. Wells, Kenilworth, 4 and 2; N. H. Maxwell, Flushing, defeated P. E. Gardner, Onwentsia, 3 and 1; G. W. White, Flushing, defeated J. G. Anderson, Sivanoy, 1 up; E. C. Beall, Uniontown, defeated J. M. Thompson, Spring Haven, 2 up; H. G. Phillips, Wee Burn, defeated Franklin Gates, Moore County, 4 and 2.

SECOND DIVISION
G. A. Balch, Cincinnati, defeated George Van Keulen, Englewood, 2 up; A. Kells, Sandusky, defeated A. Kells, Sandusky, 2 up; C. L. Becker, Woodland, defeated Nathan Hurd, Pittsburg, 4 and 3; A. E. Ranney, Greenwald, defeated S. D. Wyatt, Fond du Lac, 2 up; C. J. Bellamy, Springfield, defeated C. S. MacDonald, Lambton, 1 up; S. A. Hennessy, Cooperstown, defeated F. S. Danforth, North Fork, 2 up; J. G. Suddley, Cleveland, defeated C. E. Faugier, Moore County, 2 and 1; W. H. Faust, Buffalo, defeated P. G. Morrison, Oakmont, 2 and 1.

THIRD DIVISION
W. H. Thayer, Crow Point, defeated C. B. Fownes, Oakmont, 1 up (19 holes); A. Barnes, Wellesley, defeated H. A. Waldron, Agawam, 1 up; T. A. Ashley, Woodland, defeated J. D. Armstrong, Shennecosset, 3 and 2; J. P. Williamson, Wyoming Valley, defeated F. E. Aiken, Dunwoody, 7 and 6; J. H. Clapp, Chevy Chase, defeated H. F. Whitcomb, Milwaukee, 6 and 5; T. Morrison, Oakmont, defeated H. R. Hollander, Sivanoy, 4 and 2; R. H. Hunt, Worcester, defeated Robert Yule, Royal Montreal, 5 and 4; W. H. Bowdler, Maldstone, won by default.

FOURTH DIVISION
Walter Fairbanks, Denver, defeated E. H. Wiswell, Montclair, 4 and 3; H. C. Fownes, Oakmont, defeated A. B. Hollingsworth, Deal, 3 and 2; R. A. Shannon, Philadelphia, defeated C. E. Faugier, Lexington, 8 and 6; C. H. Barnes, Merion, defeated Frank Page, Moore County, 3 and 1; T. G. Tabb, Hermitage, defeated L. H. Young, Ardley, by default; J. A. Heydler, Ardley, defeated C. B. Hudson, North Fork, 2 and 1; Howard, Halifax, defeated F. W. Goakes, Millowick, 1 up; J. V. Hurd, Pittsburgh, defeated F. K. English, New Haven, 4 and 2.

GIANTS DEFEAT DETROIT, 8 TO 4

STANDING OF THE TEAMS			
	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York Nationals.....	3	2	.600
Detroit Americans.....	2	3	.400

TULSA, Okla.—Five home-run hits over the fence featured Wednesday's exhibition between the New York Giants and Detroit Americans. The Giants won the game by a score of 8 to 4, and once more took the lead in the series.

PITTSBURGH 6, NEW ORLEANS 5

NEW ORLEANS, La.—After New Orleans tied the score by getting four runs in the ninth inning the Pittsburgh Nationals won in the tenth, when Bigbee reached first on an error, stole second and scored when Catcher Roth threw the ball to the outfield. The final score was 6 to 5.

HARRY HOOPER JOINS CLUB

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Harry Hooper was waiting for the world champion Boston Red Sox when they arrived here Wednesday night. He looks to be in good condition and will talk business with President Prasee today.

BILLIARD PLAY FOR POGGENBURG CUP CONTINUES

Three Matches Scheduled for Today in Final Round of Contest for Amateur Trophy

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS			
	Won	Lost	H. A.
C. R. Lewis	2	0	4 11-26
William Gershel	1	0	5 15-32
G. T. Moon Jr.	1	1	5 6-32
E. T. Appleby	0	1	5 34-39
F. S. Appleby	0	1	7 5-32
Jacob Klinger	0	1	9 6-26

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One evening and two afternoon matches are scheduled for today in the final rounds of the Poggenburg Memorial Cup amateur handicap billiard tournament. This afternoon Jacob Klinger meets F. S. Appleby and G. T. Moon Jr. meets William Gershel, while in the evening C. R. Lewis meets E. T. Appleby.

Three matches were played Wednesday and G. T. Moon Jr., William Gershel and C. R. Lewis were the winners. G. T. Moon Jr., who is rated in Class B, triumphed over E. T. Appleby by a score of 175 to 228, Appleby being called upon to play 250 against his rival's 175. There was a like proportion of points in the match between F. S. Appleby, who played 250, and William Gershel, who played 175. Appleby by a strange coincidence made the same number of points as did his brother against Moon, 229.

No match of the tournament has shown a better contest than that between Lewis and Klinger in the evening. Klinger, who was called upon to play 250 against 115 by his rival, fell short of victory by only 10 points. The Austrian made a determined effort to win the game on his last turn at the table. Lewis was then leading by some 80 points, and the outlook for Klinger, who had started slowly, was far from promising. Klinger, undaunted by the proximity of defeat, started on what turned out to be the highest run of the final round robin, 70, and it was brought to a close by a miscue. This broke up the position game by Klinger so that he missed on a kiss shot off the end rail, to the second object ivory that was well up the side rail. Lewis lacked but a few points of victory and succeeded in running out the match.

By defeating Klinger, Lewis went to the fore in the handicap struggle. "His other victory of the final round robin tournament was over Moon. William Gershel is the only other undefeated player in the tournament, his single victory being over F. S. Appleby. The scores:

G. T. Moon Jr. (115)—0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 2 3 4 1 7 0 2 0 1 0 6 7 15 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 14 5 31 0 0 9. Total—175. Average—15-40. High runs—31, 17, 15.
E. T. Appleby (250)—3 0 1 1 2 8 1 2 11 2 2 0 28 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 29 1 2 4 14 2 35 0 4 15 3 6 14 2 0. Total—229. Average—5-24-39. High runs—35, 29, 28.
W. Gershel (175)—1 2 11 0 9 1 2 9 36 9 15 4 9 15 9 8 1 1 3 14 0 0 0 4 0 5 0 8 1 3 1 1 1 5 2 3 4 1 7 0 2 0 1 0 6 7 15 2 0 0 2 0 1 0 14 5 31 0 0 9. Total—175. Average—15-32. High runs—36, 15, 14.
C. R. Lewis (115)—0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 6 0 2 10 0 12 0 1 3 0 2 0 3 0 1 6 12. Total—115. Average—4-11-28. High runs—20, 12, 12.

J. Klinger (250)—0 0 1 4 0 4 0 0 0 4 34 2 21 30 1 1 7 7 6 15 2 18 12 70. Total—240. Average—9-6-26. High runs—70, 34, 30.

PRINCETON CLUB SQUASH TENNIS PLAY ADVANCES

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jesse Hoyt failed in his efforts to score a pair of victories in the class B squash tennis club championship tourney, continued on the Princeton club courts Wednesday. After practically winning as he pleased from P. T. Chrystie by a score of 15-3, 15-2, Hoyt consented to play H. R. Mixsell. After winning the first game from Hoyt by the decisive score of 15-4, Mixsell let down in his attack; yet won the second game from Hoyt by a score of 15-11.

The semifinal round of play has been reached, and includes Robert Play and Edward Ellsworth Jr. in the upper half and Harold Tobey and Mixsell in the lower section. The summary follows:

Class B, Princeton Club Championship Squash Tennis Tourney (Second Round)
Robert Play defeated H. L. Cresser, 15-4, 15-3.
Edward Ellsworth Jr. defeated A. D. Mitford, 15-3, 15-11.
Harold Tobey defeated G. W. Farber, 15-5, 15-5.
Jesse Hoyt defeated P. T. Chrystie, 15-3, 15-2.
H. R. Mixsell defeated Jesse Hoyt, 15-4, 15-11.

YALE OARSMEN HAVE PRACTICE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Yale crews which arrived here Tuesday night to prepare for their races with the University of Pennsylvania Saturday practiced on the Schuylkill River Wednesday. Coach Guy Nickalls directed the work. The crews will work out on the river every day until the races. The new first-eight is composed almost wholly of freshmen oarsmen of last season.

MILTON ACADEMY ALUMNI

The Milton Academy Alumni Association held its annual reunion at the Hotel Vendome last night. Addresses were made by J. Everett Hiscok, trustee, and Miss Mary E. Eaton of the faculty. The officers elected are: William P. Phillips, president; Kibburn C. Brown, secretary and treasurer.

BRANCH RICKY SUIT PUT OVER

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The hearing of the suit of P. C. Ball, president of the St. Louis Americans, to restrain Branch Ricky from serving as president of the St. Louis Nationals, was postponed Wednesday until today.

HARVARD JUNIOR CREW WINS FROM SOPHOMORE MEN

Class Race Held on Charles River—Varsity Crews Put Through One-Mile Contest

Harvard varsity crew candidates were scheduled to break training Wednesday, on account of the war situation, but it has been decided that the crew men will go back into strict training today. The junior class crew defeated the sophomore eight in the one and only race of the interclass season on the Charles River Wednesday afternoon. The water was smoother than had been expected, and the crews were able to use the oblique course down stream between the Cottage Farm and the Harvard bridges.

The boats started rowing a 25 stroke, but this was quickly dropped to 24. From the beginning the juniors pulled into the lead, and at the quarter-mile mark were ahead by a quarter of a length. The 1918 crew were smoother, and rowing a higher stroke, put more drive into the shell.

At the half-mile they had increased their lead to three lengths, which they maintained to the finish. The sophomores did not put their stroke up until the last 400 yards, and then it was too late to cut down the open water between the boats. The time of the winning crew was 5m. 56s. Medals and possibly numerals in an oval will be awarded to the members of the junior eight. The boats raced as follows:

Junior—Bow, Jordan; 2, Briggs; 3, Storor; 4, Poor; 5, Burr; 6, Weld; 7, Williams; stroke, Balch; coxswain, Hawkins. Sophomore—Bow, Baker; 2, Canfield; 3, Greenough; 4, Parker; 5, Chase; 6, Batchelder; 7, Gaston; stroke, Coleman; coxswain, Mitchell.

There was also a one-mile race between the first two varsity shells which the second won by a quarter-length, although it rowed a slightly lower stroke. By the return of D. L. Moody '18 and of A. Coolidge '17, the first boat took on a more normal appearance than it has shown during the confusion of the last three of four days. F. B. Whitman '19 and R. R. Brown '17 were shifted to their old positions at 2 and 6; Coolidge took his former position at 7, and Capt. H. B. Cabot '17 was moved forward to his regular seat at 3. The improvement in the boat was marked. The three boats are seated as follows:

First Crew—Bow, Potter; 2, Whitman; 3, Cabot; 4, Franklin; 5, Moody; 6, Brown; 7, Coolidge; stroke, White; coxswain, Cameron.
Second Crew—Bow, Darling; 2, Wiggin; 3, Fisher; 4, Culbert; 5, Parkman; 6, Pope; 7, Brazer; stroke, Emmet; coxswain, Read.
Third Crew—Bow, Thorndike; 2, Hall; 3, Allen; 4, Machado; 5

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Concerning Flax

Have you ever thought how important to us, in our every-day experience, is linen? Beginning early in the morning, we use linen towels at our toilet, we dress ourselves in linen frocks or blouses, and, when we reach the breakfast table, we sit down before a linen table-cloth and are furnished with linen napkins. Our handkerchiefs are, of course, made of linen, also, and much of the lace with which our garments are trimmed is composed of fibers from the flax, from which plant, as we shall see, linen is made.

The flax plant is an ancient one, for it is several times referred to in the Bible; and persons who have carefully studied these questions tell us that the Athenians dressed themselves in linen robes, that the Romans and Egyptians were familiar with the use of fine linens. Under his silken tunic, silk-embroidered, the mighty Charlemagne wore undergarments of linen; the Moors who dwell in Spain were skilled in the use of this material; and the people of The Netherlands, as well as of Scotland, Ireland and England, far back in the Middle Ages, wore linen for their needs.

Cotton ranks first in commercial importance as a vegetable fiber, and the greater part of the world's supply of cotton is grown in the United States. On the other hand, most of the linen, which ranks next to cotton in importance, is produced in Europe. In the United States flax is principally made into sewing thread, twines and towings; but in Europe the great flax industry flourishes in many countries, among them Russia, Germany, Italy, Spain, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium and France. The important flax-raising regions are Belgium, Holland, France, Germany, northern Ireland and Egypt, but the great bulk of flax is grown in Russia.

A little way south of Moscow, where the country is flat and a person may see for miles in any direction, the fields of flax are vast beyond comprehension. When the flax is in blossom, the scene is a lovely one, for the traveler seems to be looking over an immense field of tiny blue flowers, which bend this way and that in the wind. If you lean over and examine the plants, under the blossoms, you will see the flax stems from which the linen is made. The stems are so strong that you would find it hard work to break one; the plants grow about as high as a man's waist and are straight as arrows. If you tear a flax stem apart, you may see the fibers which are on the inner side of the bark, next to the pith, and run the whole length of the plant from the blossom to the roots. The fibers feel fine and silky.

On these great Russian plains, where the land is not divided off by fences of any kind, the peasants live in little huddled groups of log cabins. Much of the land belongs not to individuals, but to villages, and the peasants go out to work the crops in gangs, working together all day and returning in companies to their homes at night. The lands are worked in common, and when the harvest time comes the crops are divided among the people of the village.

In order not to allow the fibers of the flax to become too stiff, it is harvested before it is perfectly ripe—that is, when only the lower portion of the straw is yellow. Peasants pull the stems up from the ground, shake them out, like a young bird pushed from its nest to fly.

Borne lightly on the wind, slowly down, down, down, she sailed through the frosty air, with her one gauzy wing to buoy her up, till far below, on the slope of the mountain, a resting place was found; and here, weary from her long way on the wind, the little seed laid her iridescent wing to rest forevermore, and fell asleep.

In the very spot where the little seed fell asleep, writes Lucy Carteron Kellerhouse in "Forest Fancies," a tiny red spruce tree awoke with the spring. The sunlight was tempered by the sheltering boughs of an old black spruce, whose plainness was beautified by kindness as she said, "My daughter, I welcome you to the forest."

And the little tree looked up and called her "Mother."

Lifting her pretty head still higher, the little spruce tree gazed curiously around her forest home. "This must be that world which I have always longed to know," thought she. "How green and wonderful it is; I shall stay here content forever."

Forest neighbors crowded the little stranger on all sides; and in her heart she felt a kinship with the evergreen trees, large and small.

"But who are these?" she asked, for there were other trees, whose odd fashions she did not understand.

"They are maples," answered the black spruce.

Every autumn, as the changing seasons came and went, the maple leaves

fibers may be easily removed. The outer covering, or bark, and the stem have then to be rotted off, for the fibers are so delicate as to need careful handling.

Sometimes the straws are simply left on the ground, to be rotted by the rain, and sometimes they are placed under running water. And care must be taken not to prolong this process until the fibers themselves rot. When the stems are dried at last, the bark, wood and hard parts of the plant are so brittle that they may be broken off, leaving the fibers silky yet tough. Now the straws are put into machines which break off all but the fibers, this causing much dust to rise. In the best mills great blasts of air are made to blow upon the fibers, thus whisking away the dust and dirt and leaving the fibers clean. The fibers at this stage are silver gray. Each is a straight, long and transparent tube, but the hole in the center is so tiny as to be invisible to the naked eye. The fibers are then packed into bales which weigh each 200 pounds, and are sent off to the mills which do the spinning and weaving.

It would take a long time to describe all the processes which the fibers go through at the mills. They have to be hacked (which means combed); sorted; run through carding machines, from which they emerge in long, soft ropes (or slivers); united with other slivers to make a much larger one; twisted and retwisted, until finally they are in the form of thread. The spinning of the fibers is done much as is the spinning of cotton, but the fibers are sometimes run through hot water, which makes them spin better. The workmen have to take care not to be splashed all over, as the spindles send forth a continual spray of mist. When it has been spun, the fine thread is boiled, rinsed and, provided it is intended to be woven into white linen goods, it is spread out on the green grass to bleach in the sun. If you are traveling in the north of Ireland, you will see great snowy stretches of it, glistening in the sunshine. Sometimes the thread is woven unbleached; sometimes it is dyed. In olden times, it was spun by hand on spinning wheels, but now, of course, it is all done on great and elaborate machines. If ever you have a chance, go into a linen mill and watch the interesting processes which you will find there. Surely nothing ever seemed more marvelous and mysterious than to watch the pattern slowly grow upon what is to be a linen table-cloth.

Donkeys All-Important

Nearly all the produce for the feeding of the population of Port-au-Prince, Haiti, a city of some 60,000 people, is brought in on the backs of donkeys. The public squares are converted into open-air market places, and here the buying and selling goes on from early morning until 4 or 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the caravans begin their toilsome journey homeward. Situated in a region famous for its fine fish, among them the delectable and plentiful "red snapper," the Haitians eat quantities of salt cod imported from Massachusetts waters. And the quality of this imported staple is such as would not find favor in American markets.—National Geographic Magazine.

Indian Corn

Indian corn, which was a gift from the New World to the Old, probably originated in Mexico. Now it is grown in many parts of the world, but the United States grows about two-thirds of the total crop.

The Little Spruce Tree

Far up on a mountain a baby spruce seed cuddled with her little sisters, two and two, in a cone cradle, while, to the wind's rock-a-bye, the mother tree swung them to sleep on the waving bough. Yet all the time, in the snug darkness, this little seed lay wondering what was outside of the cradle, for something must lie beyond it, she was sure; and one day, as if in answer to her longing to know, the wind loosened her scale coverlet and tossed her out, like a young bird pushed from its nest to fly.

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Wild Ducks in Flight



© Underwood & Underwood

To photograph one flying bird is a difficult feat. To snapshot hundreds at once is almost impossible. Yet it has been done. The accompanying photograph was made at Lake Merritt, Oakland, California, where, safe from any harm, the wild ducks are fed twice each day. This photograph, taken as the ducks were leaving the feeding grounds, shows them in all conceivable positions and emphasizes the fidelity with which Japanese artists paint birds in flight.

As every one knows, Clovelly is one of the most picturesque villages in England—a land where such villages abound. But Clovelly is quite in a class by itself. Instead of nestling in a little wooded hollow, its thatched cottages grouped about a green common with a pond and swimming ducks, Clovelly clings to the side of a steep precipice; it has no pleasantly wandering, level stretch of road, and it needs no pond because it has the wide blue Bristol Channel at its feet.

Clovelly is, fortunately, remote from railways; one must drive to it either from Bideford, on the one hand, or a

place called Bude, in Cornwall, on the other. As you bowl along the high roads which cross the moors, the winds sweep up from the sea and the smell of the roses which cling to the cottage walls is sweet as you clatter through the narrow streets of the village, almost scraping against the walls in passing. Then, at last, you are set down in what appears to be the center of a green field, and you are told that you have arrived at your destination. But there is no sign of the village, and you are much puzzled unless some well-meaning, but bumbling, grown-up person has already given away the secret of Clovelly.

At a sudden turning in the lane, all in a flash you see it before you. You are standing at the top of Clovelly's High Street, and your eyes glance quickly down its length and rest upon the blot of deep blue sea at the foot. As you had read, Clovelly is built into a big crevice in the cliff; its little houses begin at the top and run, tier after tier, all the way down to the bay. One of the first things that you will notice is the quaint little street itself, which is paved in big rough cobblestones, arranged like a giant staircase. These stones help you to keep your balance, as you run up and down again. Probably the street, between the closely ranged little houses, their plaster walls tinted yellow or pink or green, and vine-covered, is thronged with tourists, for Clovelly is a favorite haunt. Armed with luncheon baskets and cameras, they troop up and down, peeping into the shop windows, pausing to admire a view or to laugh at the funny little donkeys. For these little creatures are the only animals that can travel up and down this street; the steep ascent and the cobblestones do not trouble them at all. They sometimes carry children up upon their backs, and sometimes they drag after them queer sledges upon which is piled luggage. Their hoofs make a little clattering noise on the cobblestones.

Near the top of the street is the famous New Inn, with its swinging sign. Such a diminutive place you never saw; its public rooms are so crowded with the landlord's collection of old china and other antiques that only a few visitors can get in at once, and the bedrooms are not many. But then, seldom are tourists wise enough to stay the night at Clovelly, and those who cannot be taken in at the upper inn may find a place at the Red Lion.

After you have passed numerous artists, sitting down with their canvases, under big green umbrellas, right in the street, you will come to the point where the High-Street begins to twist and turn. Under parts of houses you go, but always down, down over the cobbles; now and then arriving at a little look-out place, where, upon a bench, sit some of

A Hanging Village

Clovelly's fishermen in the long twilight, after their boats have been pulled up on the beach. Down at the very foot, on the breakwater of the harbor, are more loungers; and you linger, too, now looking over at the dim blue Welsh mountains, across the channel, now turning to take in the wonderful quaintness of the hanging village above you. Very fortunate you will be, if you are staying until the morning, and so will see Clovelly in the moonlight, reserving the delights of the Hobby Drive, along the top of the cliffs through the woods, for the brilliant Devonshire sunshine.

Then came vacation and it was as the teacher had expected: the pupils did not want to come to the garden to pull weeds and tie up the tomato plants and keep the plots well watered. Every week the number of workers decreased until, one morning in early August, only Joseph came. The teacher laughed as she appeared at the gate and saw this one lonely gardener, working among the tall tomato poles. "Good morning, Mr. Faithful," she called, "how do you like working by yourself?"

"Oh, it's all right," answered Joseph. "I have the time. Of course, if I had a job, it would be different. But there is no job. I have tried to get one, and there is no job anywhere," and he shook his head sadly and went back to work.

The teacher stood thinking a minute. "Is there some special reason why you want a job?" she finally asked.

"It is on account of the dog," Joseph replied, and the first thing he knew he had told the teacher the whole story. "Oh, he is such a beautiful dog and he loves me, I can tell that when he looks at me," and as much to Joseph's surprise, as to the teacher's, two big tears rolled down his grimy face and dropped to the ground. "Excuse me," whispered the boy, "I am ashamed of myself."

"There's nothing to be ashamed of, I'm sure. And now I want you to pick the ripe tomatoes, put them all in this market basket and leave it just inside the gate. I'll send some one for it later in the morning."

Every three days, for the rest of the summer, Joseph came to the garden to take care of it and pick the tomatoes. On Sunday afternoons, his father came with him to look at the garden, and, though he said little, Joseph felt that he was proud of his small son. One day he said abruptly, "Next year we move to house in country, have big garden. I work in garden, you work in garden, all the children work, you like that, eh?" Joseph could scarcely believe his

ears. "Oh, it will be—" he began joyfully, then suddenly remembered. "But I cannot leave the dog," he added; "he would miss me too much. He must have some one to love him."

The next morning a most surprising thing happened. When Joseph reached the garden, the teacher met him at the gate. "Here is something that belongs to you," she said, and held out a five-dollar bill.

"I do not understand," exclaimed the boy in great astonishment.

"Of course you don't, so I will explain. The tomatoes, which you have been picking for the past few weeks, were sold each day to one of the markets and the money used to pay for the garden expenses. But, after all the bills were paid, there was five dollars left and the school board has voted that it should be given to you. You can save it and buy the dog when your father gets ready to move to the country. I guess there would hardly be room for him and the rest of you where you live now," and the teacher laughed so merrily that Joseph laughed too, though, for some reason or other, he felt more like crying. And, as he took the bill and put it carefully into a little worn purse, he felt that his dearest wish had come true.

The tailor looked up to be certain no customer was entering the door. "Well, I will tell you," he said. "It is five years since I came from Russia, but two years since I have this dog. One Sunday I go for a long walk. It is in the country and this dog he come running out of the woods. I whistle, the dog stand still, look at me, wag his tail. I whistle some more, he is not afraid, he come home with me. Every day I look in the paper. I think maybe I get big reward. But nobody advertise for him. I keep him, but some day I think I sell him."

"Oh!" exclaimed Joseph, jumping off his stool in his excitement. "For how much will you sell him?"

The tailor looked at the boy keenly, then shrugged his shoulders. "Oh, I don't know. Five dollars, maybe."

"Five dollars!" said Joseph, with a sigh of disappointment. "One dollar I think I could get, but five dollars—" he did not finish the sentence, but stood gazing wistfully at the collier, which was fast asleep on the floor. Then, without another word, he picked up his cap and went out of the shop.

Ever since then he had been wondering and wondering how he could earn that money. Whenever he would take the collier for a run around the block, he would try to imagine that the dog was his and resolve harder than ever to find some way to buy him. It never occurred to the lad that his father and mother might object to having a dog in the crowded tenement which they called home. He thought, of course, that every one in the family would be delighted.

One afternoon in May his teacher said: "We are going to have a school garden this year. It's the first time we have tried, so we shall just plant three vegetables, lettuce, onions and tomatoes. How many of you think you would like to help with the garden?"

Nearly every hand went up. "It's going to mean hard work," the teacher continued, "and you'll have to keep it up right through the summer. Well, I'll let you all help at first and we'll see how many of you stick to it after school closes."

The next day the gardening began. It was great fun for everybody and no one enjoyed it more than Joseph. It was the first time that he had ever planted anything, and he could hardly wait for the first green shoots to show above the sod. By the time school closed in June, the garden was in a flourishing condition and every pupil took home that day a head of lettuce and a bunch of onions for the family table.

Then came vacation and it was as the teacher had expected: the pupils did not want to come to the garden to pull weeds and tie up the tomato plants and keep the plots well watered. Every week the number of workers decreased until, one morning in early August, only Joseph came. The teacher laughed as she appeared at the gate and saw this one lonely gardener, working among the tall tomato poles. "Good morning, Mr. Faithful," she called, "how do you like working by yourself?"

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His Dearest Wish

For nearly a month, Joseph had been wondering how he could earn the \$5. He had a special reason for wanting the \$5, but it was a secret between him and the tailor who had a basement shop around the corner. Nobody else knew the secret, not even Joseph's father and mother. Once his father asked him, "Why do you go always to see Mr. Goldstein?" and Joseph had answered, in a noncommittal way, "Oh, I like it there. It is better than on the street. Mr. Goldstein tells me stories about Russia."

This was all quite true, but there was another reason which Joseph did not mention. Mr. Goldstein had a dog, a beautiful Scotch collier, by all odds the handsomest dog in the neighborhood. The tailor never allowed the dog to go out on the street unaccompanied, but sometimes he permitted Joseph to take him out for a run around the block. On other days, the collier would stretch himself at Joseph's side in the little shop and, under the touch of the lad's caressing hand, scarcely stir as the tailor in his broken English related some thrilling tale of his life in Russia.

One day Joseph asked suddenly, "Where did you get the dog? Did he belong to you in Russia?"

The tailor looked up to be certain no customer was entering the door. "Well, I will tell you," he said. "It is five years since I came from Russia, but two years since I have this dog. One Sunday I go for a long walk. It is in the country and this dog he come running out of the woods. I whistle, the dog stand still, look at me, wag his tail. I whistle some more, he is not afraid, he come home with me. Every day I look in the paper. I think maybe I get big reward. But nobody advertise for him. I keep him, but some day I think I sell him."

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Rubber Sponge

A new method of preparing rubber sponge direct from the latex or sap of the rubber tree has been patented, and it bids fair to make the product much cheaper.

Rubber sponge has several peculiar properties. For instance, it is exceedingly light, its specific gravity compared with water being 0.05, which makes it about the lightest solid body known. Although it is full of holes, the holes are independent; they are not connected with one another, so that it is water-tight and very nearly gas-tight.

Most automobile tire fillers have gone into discard, because they do not respond or because they heat up or decompose; but rubber sponge is promising. It is to be molded to fit the inside of the tire casing.

Rubber sponge is also useful in making sound-proof rooms and for placing under light vibrating and hammering machines. It is further proposed for clothing for aeronauts and for Arctic work.

Hard rubber sponge is the well-known hard rubber, but in a spongy state, says the American Chemical Society.

It weighs a quarter as much as cork and one-tenth as much as light wood. It is advised for battery jars, and for many kinds of insulation. It may be worked in any way customary with hard rubber.

First American Printing Office

In the year 1639, the first printing office in America was started at Cambridge, Mass., by Stephen Daye of Saybrook, Conn.

A8TARRBEST
MADISON AND WABASH
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Special Boys' Spring Reefer
\$5.75



Baby Model—1-4 years
Boys' Model—2-10 years

These two distinct styles, made in a broad range of colorings; plain blue serge, black and white check, and fancy gray and brown mixtures.

Our Illustrated catalogue, No. 55, of everything that children wear, will be sent on request.

A8TARRBEST
MADISON AND WABASH
CHICAGO

THE HOME FORUM

Old Japan

I can hear the children clapping,
Hidden in the misty morning,
On the shores of Old Japan.
I can see the junk sail flapping,
Red with light that's ruddier dawnings,
On the snows of Fuji San.

While the filmy haze is lifting,
I can see through many a rift
Shaggy fir trees, little islands,
Like a painted Nippon fan,
Like a fan that's silver rounded,
For the bay is sandy bounded.
Stretching to the flowery highlands
Of the heart of Old Japan.

Here are things that Westerners share
not,
Here business, time and haste compare
not
In the dull or in the clever
With the peace of mind of man; . . .
—Edmund Vale

Memories of Sardinia

The spring had penetrated even
into the dreary court of the house in
Piazza della Consolazione, to that
great yellow wall, which exhaled the
odors of victuals, and was noisy with
the voices of servant maids and the
piping of imprisoned canaries. The
air was warm and sweet with the fragrance of violet and lilac; over the
azure sky passed roseate clouds. . . .

The scent of violets, the pink clouds,
the warm spring breeze, reminded him
[Anania] of his home, of the vast
horizons, the clouds he had watched
from the window of his little bedroom,
sinking behind the holm-oaks of Or-
thobene. Then he remembered the
pines of Monte Urpino, the silence of
the hills clothed with blue iris and
asphodel, the mystery of the paths,
the pure eyes of the stars.

It was these recollections which
touched him in the Roman spring;
otherwise it seemed artificial, the sun-
sets too highly colored, the abundance
of flowers and perfumes exaggerated.
Piazza di Spagna decked with roses
like an altar, the Pincio with its flower-
ing trees, the streets in which
flower girls offered baskets of ranun-
culus and violets to the passer-by—
all this ostentation, all this merchan-
dise of spring, gave the Sardinian an
idea of vulgar holiday, which would
end in weariness and disgust.

Beyond the horizon, she wandered
among the tancas covered now with
waving grass, she twittered with the
water birds on the banks of lonely
streams, she was merry with the
lambs, with the leverets leaping
among the cyclamen, or beneath the
immense oaks sacred to the ancient
shepherds of the Barbagia.—Grazia
Deledda (Tr. from the Italian by
Helen Hester Colville).

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Pittsburgh

The founding of Pittsburgh, when
Fort Duquesne was taken by the
English and colonial troops, led to the
spot by George Washington, is thus
graphically related by Bancroft:

"Every encampment was so planned
as to hasten the issue. On the thir-
teenth, the veteran Armstrongs, who
had proved his skill in moving troops
rapidly and secretly through the
wilderness, pressed forward with one
thousand men, and in five days threw

up defenses within seventeen miles of
Fort Duquesne. On the fifteenth,
Washington, who followed, was on
Chestnut Ridge; on the seventeenth, at
Bushy Run. 'All,' he reported, 'are
in fine spirits and anxious to go on.'
On the nineteenth, Washington left
Armstrong to wait for the Highland-
ers, taking the lead, dispelled by his
vigilance every apprehension of the
enemy's approach. When, on the
twenty-fourth, the general encamped

his whole party among the hills of
Turkey Creek, within ten miles of
Fort Duquesne, the disheartened gar-
rison, then about five hundred in num-
ber, set fire to the fort in the night-
time, and by the light of its flames
went down the Ohio. On Saturday, the
twenty-fifth of November, the little
army moved on in one body; and at
evening the youthful hero could point
out to Armstrong and the hardy pro-
vincials, who marched in front, to the
Highlanders and royal Americans, to
Forbes himself, the meeting of the
rivers. Armstrong's own hand raised
the British flag over the ruined bas-
tions of the fortress. As the banners
of England floated over the waters, the
place . . . was with one voice called
Pittsburgh. It is the most enduring
monument to William Pitt. America
raised to his name statues that have
been wrongfully broken, and granite
piles of which not one stone remains
upon another; but, long as the Monon-
gahela and the Alleghany shall flow to
form the Ohio, long as the English
tongue shall be the language of free-
dom in the boundless valley which
their waters traverse, his name shall
stand inscribed on the gateway of the
West."

Sismondi the Historian

"15th September 1857.—I have just
finished Sismondi's journal and cor-
respondence. Sismondi is essentially
the honest man, conscientious, upright,
respectable, the friend of the public
good and the devoted upholder of a
great cause,—the amelioration of the
common lot of men. Character and
heart are the dominant elements in
his individuality, and cordiality is the
salient feature of his nature. Sismon-
di is a most encouraging example.
With average faculties, very little
imagination, not much taste, not much
talent,—without subtlety of feeling,
without great elevation or width or
profundity of mind,—he yet succeeded
in achieving a career which was al-
most illustrious, and he has left be-
hind him some sixty volumes, well
known and well spoken of. How was
this? His love for men on the one
side, and his passion for work on the
other, are the two factors in his fame.
In political economy, in literary or
political history, in personal action,
Sismondi showed no genius—scarcely
talent; but in all he did there was solid-
ity, loyalty, good sense, and integrity.
The poetical, artistic, and philosophic
sense is deficient in him, but he at-

tracts and interests us by his moral
sense. We see in him the sincere
writer, a man of excellent heart, a
good citizen and warm friend, worthy
and honest in the widest sense of the
terms, not brilliant, but inspiring
trust and confidence by his character,
his principles, and his virtues. More
than this, he is the best type of good
Genevese Liberalism,—republican but
not democratic, Protestant but not Cal-
vinist, human but not socialist, pro-
gressive but without any sympathy
with violence. He was a Conservative
without either egotism or hypocrisy,
a patriot without narrowness. In his
theories he was governed by experi-
ence and observation, and in his prac-
tice by general ideas. A laborious
philanthropist, the past and the pres-
ent were to him but fields of study,
from which useful lessons might be
gleaned. Positive and reasonable in
temper, his mind was set upon a high
average well-being for human society,
and his efforts were directed toward
founding such a social science as
might most readily promote it."—From
the *Journal Intime* of Henri-Frédéric
Amiel (Tr. from the French by Mrs.
Humphry Ward).

A Famous French Salon

It was after the close of the reign of
Louis XIV that the famous French
salons arose, gatherings "where au-
thors expounded their ideas before
having them printed."

"In Oliver's little picture in the
Louvre we are shown the Princesse
de Beauvau, the Comtesse de Bouff-
lers, the Comtesse d'Ermonville, the
Maréchale de Luxembourg, the Mar-
chale de Mirepoix, the Président Hé-
nauld, the Bailli de Chabrilant, Pon-
de-Verly, Trudaine, and others. The
child Mozart is at the harpsichord,
and beside him is Jélyotte singing and
accompanying himself on the guitar.
This picture is a most precious docu-
ment," Casimir Strenski writes in
"The Eighteenth Century," translated
from the French by H. N. Dickinson;
"it shows the atmosphere of sober
elegance which reigned at the meet-
ings of all these great ladies, clever
men, and artists."

"It was private individuals, and even
ladies of the middle classes who gave
the tone to society. With them there
was more conscious freedom and less
feeling of restraint. In their houses
there was a sort of republic on Athe-
nian lines, composed of men of the
world and men of letters. They were
enter some of their doors"—the Mar-

quise de Lambert shall disclose the
history of her little "kingdom."
"The Marquise de Lambert was a
woman of considerable attainments.
This fact is proved by her *Avis à sa
fille*, her *Avis à son fils*, and her
Traité de la vieillesse. Her ideas
were shrewd and her style good, if a
trifle labored, and she was a judge
of character. Some of her maxims,
which date from the end of Louis
XIV's reign, anticipate Vauban's
and Rousseau's. For instance: 'Ac-
custom yourselves to show kindness
and consideration to your servants.
An ancient writer once said that they
should be regarded as unfortunate
friends.' 'By the word conscience I
mean that inward sense in an hon-
orable man, which tells him whether he
has anything with which to reproach
himself.' 'I exhort you, my son, to
improve your heart far more than to
perfect your mind. Man's true great-
ness is in his heart.'"

"She lived in a part of the old Palais
Mazarin which she rented from the
Duc de Nevers. There, on the Tues-
day and Wednesday in each week from
1710 to 1733, a chosen circle of aristo-
cratic and literary guests met to-
gether. Members of the Academy
were welcomed, and they readily lis-
tened to Mme. de Lambert. . . . People

were scarcely admitted under the
"Cupola" unless they had been pre-
sented at her house and by her. Thus,
said Argenson, and he knew better
than anyone. . . . 'It was an honor
to be admitted to her house. I went
there to dinner regularly on Wednes-
days, which was one of her days. In
the evening she held her reception,
where the guests conversed and there
was no more question of cards than
at the famous Hôtel de Rambouillet,
so much praised by Voltaire and Bal-
zac. She was rich and made good use
of her wealth by generosity to her
friends, and particularly to the unfor-
tunate.' . . . Under the Regency,
Mme. de Lambert maintained the tra-
ditions of politeness and good taste."

Ballade of Sea-Music

Sink, sun, in crimson far away,
Float out, pale moon, above the roar.
While brown and silver, flame and
gray,
Round rock and sand, the waters
pour.
For night hath clue to all the store.
Of wild wave-harmony that rings.
And earth hath not in all her lore,
The legends that sea-music brings.
—Mortimer Wheeler.

Concerning Discouragement

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERY mortal who has any stand-
ard of righteousness has frequent
experience with discouragement
because of his lapses from righteous-
ness. Every mortal, again, who is
striving to accomplish this or that
given task, to win his way against the
odds of everyday failures, to keep his
health and courage in the face of all
that would impair it, labors likewise
against discouragement. And all this
because the human mind, unaided by
divine Mind, is not equal to its own
ambitions and plans, and has no savor
within itself, from its own inade-
quacy and incompleteness. The human
mind cannot do battle to the finish
with the myriad forms of sin and men-
tal suffering and disease and death,
for it is itself, basically, the origin and
supporter of these evil beliefs, and
acts and reacts with hope and fear,
buoyancy and collapse, through all the
changes of success and failure. And
so, reckoning logically, the saving ele-
ment for discouragement must come
from divine Mind, above and outside of
the mortal or carnal mind which gets
discouraged; and must act, by ex-
changing the mortal mind itself, with
all of its supposedly legitimate chances
to get discouraged, for the spiritual
understanding which knows, expects
and accepts, only good. "When the
mechanism of the human mind gives
place to the divine Mind, selfishness
and sin, disease and death, will lose
their foothold," Mrs. Eddy, the Discov-
erer of Christian Science, writes upon
page 176 of the *Christian Science* text-
book, "Science and Health with Key
to the Scriptures." Undoubtedly, self-
ishness and sin must always react
with discouragement. They have no
peace nor success abiding in them.
And manifestly, when the "mechani-
sm" of them yields to the ways of
Christlikeness, discouragement will
fall away too.

For discouragement is purely men-
tal. It is simply—how we look at
something. The same circumstance
can discourage us one day, but not
the next; can entirely undo one per-

son, but not another. No outward
thing decides this question. It is just
a matter of how we take that outward
thing. And so the unaided human
mind loaded with fears of evil, goes
down in alarm before some threat of
evil, while he who has opened his
thought to spiritual understanding and
is aided by what he knows of the pres-
ence and power of divine Mind, stands
steadfast in the face of it and, not
afraid, is not discouraged. Spiritual
understanding cannot be discouraged;
and to the extent we have laid hold
of spiritual understanding, we can-
not be.

Now this by no means says, that the
students of Christian Science are never
discouraged. They may be more sorely
and severely tempted than ever be-
fore, for they have now a perfect model
in their recognition that man, real man,
the spiritual image and likeness of God,
the immortal being who was never
born into matter and can never die out
of it, is the original of every counter-
feiting mortal. And they have set out
to bring this real man to light in day
by day experience. Doing so, they
must compare every motive, impulse,
desire in themselves with this perfect
model; and sharp discouragement may
at moments beset them as they face in
their own thoughts the unveiled error
which, once seen, they must be fidd of.
The resistance by evil, and its assaults,
as well, press at times upon the most
consistent Christian. Daniel as he en-
tered his den of lions, the three
Hebrew men who walked into the fiery
furnace, may, for all we can know,
have heard the momentary whisper of
fear or failure. Whether or not they
did, the evidence shows that they did
not listen. For they walked not only
into, but through and out of, these
would-be overwhelming forms of dis-
courage. And this, truly, is the thing
required of us—that, fortified by spiri-
tual understanding, we shall not listen
to the threats of evil. A lion's den
and a fiery furnace were no places for
discouragement. Neither are our trials
today. Because the men of God stood

each moment steadfast there was no
moment in which they could be dis-
courage, and their magnificent spiritual
experience has come down the ages
like a shaft of light to us today. So
there will be no moment in which
we can be wholly overwhelmed if we
have no moment of surrender to dis-
courage, and we, like the men of
old, may be encouraging, more than
we know, those who are following the
same path. They were men, like us.
And, moreover, they had not the aid
of the teaching of Christ Jesus. And
we who have a full Christianity can at
least be such men as they, to our high-
est light, and stand faithfully trusting
God for the outcome.

It is really, after we come to some
spiritual understanding, just a ques-
tion of what we are listening to.
Christian Science sets before us the
revelation of perfect God, divine Mind,
divine Principle, sending only good to
His creation; and of man, spiritual,
immortal likeness and image of divine
Mind, never born and never dying,
enjoying and expressing now the
spiritual facts of creation, holiness and
harmony and health. This revelation
of Truth, understood, accepted and
cherished, is then brought to bear upon
all the material evidence of the ma-
terial senses, to detect, deny, and
eventually demolish, whatever would
oppose the supreme power of spiritual
good, of divine Life, and Truth and
Love. The scene of this conflict or
transformation, is in the individual
human consciousness, and the making
over is a question of mortal belief
versus spiritual understanding.

So, whether the thing pressing upon
our material sense be pain, sorrow,
poverty, fear, or sin, we get our victory
over it, and over the discouragement
it would argue, as we refuse to listen
to it and turn thought to reflect the
presence and power of divine Mind.
All materiality, pleasant or unpleasant,
is temptation; and all conquest of it
brings encouragement. Temptation is
disposed of by putting its whole train
of suggestions out of thought. And
this Christian Science can do for us,
step by step, with its teaching of the
truth about man and its refutation of
the lie about him. Therefore it is a
question, not of how we feel, or of
just what is crowding upon us, but of
what we are listening to, what we are
accepting as true. And he who
listens always to the goodness of God,
watches for it and works for it, cannot
be discouraged. The demonstrated
presence of God must put discouragement
to flight.

On Friesland Canals

In "Three Vagabonds in Friesland,"
by H. F. Tomalin, there are some de-
lightful scenes of the life of canal and
village.

"The peat-growing center is Gron-
ingen to the northeast. It is grown
in great quantities and affords em-
ployment to thousands. Cut out in
neat blocks, it is loaded on the Tjalks
and distributed over the country."

"The peat is a rich chocolate color
and is stacked eight feet or more
above the deck-line." The boat is "a
splendid sight with her bright colors,
her rich brown load and animate with
humankind. Her velvety sails, in all
shades of soft grays and browns,
spread widely to the breeze. She is
the most frequent and the most char-
acteristic object of the Meers, and a
never-failing source of pleasure and
interest."

"Everywhere there is color. Little
bits of red or green paint appear in
all sorts of odd places. The stern-
counter is embellished with a peculiar
design which never varies in form;
the rudder is frequently decorated
with an animal carved in wood, evi-
dently of local make, for never were
such weird zoological specimens seen
before."

"Round to the right we lowered sail
and quanted slowly up, past timber
yards and a Scheeps Bouw (ship-
builder's) into IJlst. The water-way
forms the high street. Both the banks
are lined with a row of trimmed limes.
Under them runs a brick path and

beyond, a continuous row of quaint
little cottages. In front of each cot-
tage, between the trees and the
water's edge, is a corresponding gar-
den. Everything in miniature—cot-
tages, gardens, bricks, trees, bridges;
and everything with its note of color
in the morning sunshine. Dear old
ladies kneel at the water's edge wash-
ing tubs or scrubbing pots. They are
forever cleaning, and it is part of the
game in this odd little country, that
everything is washed most astound-
ingly clean in water which is usually
most astoundingly dirty."

"It was a day of brilliant sunshine
and the cool shade of the lime-screen
was most acceptable. We were duly
grateful to the forefathers of the ham-
let who had designed and fostered it
in the years gone by. For ten feet the
trunks were bare, for ten more their
branches spread out and formed a
curtain through which no sunbeam
penetrated."

"We wandered down the street of
IJlst, which had perhaps the most toy-
like and picturesque appearance of
any Friesland village we visited. The
people themselves seem to delight in
developing the toy idea to an almost
microscopic point. The dog-kennels
are miniature replicas of the little
houses. The wooden sides are painted
to resemble red bricks, and they are
complete with green shutters and
chimneys. The fowl-runs are sur-
rounded by miniature wood-pallings
and gates, carefully fashioned, and
brightly painted."

The Friendship Between Lessing and Mendelssohn

"Just about the time when Mendels-
sohn was transferred to the count-
ing-house at the silk factory, Lessing
came to Berlin, and took up his quar-
ters near the Nicolikirchhof," writes
Alexander Hay Japp. "Besides some
lesser plays he [Lessing] had already
produced 'Die Juden'; it had been
acted and had raised a storm of
excitement. He was busy with many

plans and revolved in his mind new
plays, that should sustain and extend
his fame. But it was a necessity of
his nature that he should be social.
He was therefore very glad regularly
to meet a few congenial friends—
among them, the 'Kleine Bauzner',
Naumann, light and flighty as a but-
terfly, but a cheerful, companionable
fellow, much respected in spite of his
volatility, and 'determined to make a
figure in the world'; von Breitenbach;
the musician Kirnberger (who was
later to be Mendelssohn's teacher in
piano-playing); Muchler, and Doctor
Gumpertz, who was now secretary to
Mauerpauls, president of the Royal
Academy. They discussed the topics
of the day, the newspapers, and what-
ever else was of interest; and as all
liked a game of chess, they formed in
reality a kind of chess club.

"Gumpertz conceived the friendly
design of surprising Lessing by in-
troducing Mendelssohn into the party,
with no further revelations of his
merits and attainments than that he
was a good chess player. . . . Gump-
ertz had reckoned rightly. The two
men soon discovered each other and
became fast friends, and though they
continued to play chess, that was but
a secondary interest in their relation-
ship. . . . Lessing was delighted with
the clear, calm penetration, the lofti-
ness of thought and the retiring mod-
esty of his friend; while Mendelssohn
was moved to admiration of Lessing's
great culture, his candor, the combi-
nation in him of depth and 'sim-
plicity,' and his remarkable force of
character."

"By and by they met almost daily.
Either Mendelssohn went to Lessing's
rooms or Lessing came to his; occa-
sionally the early morning hours were
devoted to this intercourse; mutual
help and counsel in matters of doubt
and difficulty were given and received."

Toward the end of 1754 Lessing,
who in much was able to direct the
studies of Mendelssohn, gave him a
teatise of Shaftesbury to read.

"After a time Mendelssohn returned
the book, and to the question what he
thought of it, replied, 'Very good; but
I think I could do something like it
myself.' 'Indeed,' said Lessing, 'then
let me see the something.' In a short
time Mendelssohn, by way of fulfill-
ment of his promise, brought to Less-
ing a manuscript to look through. . . .
He waited for a few months somewhat
anxiously, and when at last he asked
whether Lessing had read the manu-
script, he was put off with an ex-
cuse. But the next time that Mendels-
sohn went to see Lessing, he was told
that the writing had been read; and
he was now presented with the
printed proofs of it, and a small
honorarium was also handed to him
for the copyright, with the remark
that it might be found useful. This
was Lessing's practical appreciation of
the writing; he had made all the ar-
rangements for its publication. It
was in this way that the 'Philoso-
phische Gespräche' was presented to
the public."

Snowdrops and Aconites

Silver and gold! The snowdrop white
And yellow blossomed aconite,
Waking from Winter's slumber cold,
Their hoarded treasures now un-
fold.

And scatter them to left and right.
Ah, with how much more rare de-
light

Upon my sense their colors smite
Than if my fingers were to hold
Silver and gold. . . .

—Rev. Richard Wilton, M. A.

Science

And

Health

With

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the
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

BOSTON, MASS., THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1917

EDITORIALS

The Country Behind the President

PRESIDENT WILSON'S address before the joint session of the United States Congress, on Monday night, has silenced his critics and disarmed his opponents quite as completely as it has pleased his friends. Whatever may have been the process of thought through or by which he was enabled to bring it about, the fact remains that, in a time, and place, and circumstances remarkably advantageous, the opportunity came to him of expressing, as it has been given to few of his time or of any time, the unified sentiment of his country. Looking backward, it is possible, for those who were most impatient, to see now that the steps which they at intervals urged him to take would have been premature, and that it would then have been impossible for him to go nearly as far as the Nation on Monday was insistent that he should go.

It has required a very high order and an almost inexhaustible supply of patience and moral courage to enable the President to await the coming of events which would justify his policy, and render it as unassailable, in his own country, and among the Allies and their sympathizers, as it is at this moment. An impetuous man in his place might long ago have urged Congress to undertake the task which he has at length advised, but it is doubtful if the country, while giving freely of its support, would not have withheld its approval and enthusiasm. He had the means of informing himself with regard to the state of opinion and sentiment in all sections, and he never lost sight of the fact that he was but an instrument of the people. He sifted, and weighed, and waited. In the campaign of 1916 he was opposed and severely assailed, on one side, for his alleged partiality to the Entente governments; on the other side he was criticized for his alleged failure to protect the dignity and honor of the Republic. His election brought to one great element of the population the conviction that, at the proper time, he would call a halt to Prussian ruthlessness; to another the conviction that he would sacrifice everything, even the Nation's treasured ideals, for an unstable peace. The time has been, since the election, when some of those who had supported as well as some of those who had opposed him in the campaign, all but shook their fists in his face, charging him with weakness, or duplicity, or both.

It speaks well for the manliness of the people that men of note, editors, and private citizens who, only a week ago, found it difficult to express with satisfying harshness the distrust, even the contempt, with which they regarded the President's policy, are now, without any attempt at concealment or reserve, confessing themselves in the wrong and offering hearty and grateful tribute to the statesmanship he has displayed.

The best which President Wilson could have done two years, eighteen months, one year, six months, or even three months ago, would have been to base the demands which he directed toward Berlin upon offenses committed against the United States and its people. He could, undoubtedly, at any time since the Lusitania was sunk, have found sufficient excuse for advising Congress to declare a state of war existent between the United States and Germany, through the acts of the latter, on national grounds. It would not have been a hard matter for a country jealous of its rights, honor, and dignity to have found ample ground, in at least a score of instances since August, 1914, to justify a declaration of war against Germany; but it could have been only a war born of resentment and passion, because the public sentiment of the United States had not developed to the point where it could look beyond national grievances, wrongs, outrages, and insults to the greater and more sacred duty of taking part with the nations that were giving freely of their best in behalf of humanity and democracy.

Today the country is, without question, behind the President, and not because the Nation seeks revenge, or even reparation that would bear heavily on any people, but because it has come to realize, as has its Chief Magistrate, that there is far more at stake in the conflict than ships, or trade, or even human life. The United States has been thought selfish and sordid. It is going into this war, under the leadership of Woodrow Wilson, without a care for material loss or gain. It is going into this war justified before the unprejudiced thought of humanity by Woodrow Wilson's remarkable declaration of its cause and its motive. In that declaration there is no flaw, no discordant note. It rings true to every sacred tradition and aspiration of the peace-loving people whom it has awakened into a new and inspiring sense of obligation and responsibility.

There is no longer division of the mass. There is no longer indifference. Confidence has taken the place of doubt. The Nation stands erect. The people walk with a firmer tread. "Right" is seen to be "more precious than peace." Principle is more to be prized than profit. The United States of America is girding itself for its legitimate part in the mighty struggle to "make the world safe for democracy."

The great Republic today rings with praise of its President, and openly or silently pledges its support to him, not because it hopes, under his direction in this cause, to acquire territory, or trade, or power, but because it feels confident that the ideals which he has raised for it will unite the democracies of the earth, hasten the extermination of autocracy, and insure freedom and peace to mankind.

The Position in Spain

THE latest news from Madrid regarding the labor situation in Spain, although not too definite, is reassuring. It states that, as was fully anticipated by those who have been familiar with conditions in Spain, during the last two and a half years, the present labor situation

is largely due to German influence, and that the authorities, now fully awake to this aspect of the matter, are dealing with it, with a firm hand, on this basis. The German propaganda in Spain, which has been pressed with desperate energy during the last few months, has shown itself in many different ways, and that it is responsible for the greater part of the labor troubles from which the country has suffered so persistently since the outbreak of the war, is now placed beyond question. The great strike in Catalonia in the January of last year, which, at one time, threatened to spread all over the country, was a typical instance. There was, on that occasion, noticeable amongst the workmen an indisposition to listen to discussion of any kind, and a fixed determination to strike in any case, no matter what was said or what was done, and this attitude could not be explained on any purely economic basis. A similar situation, although not so pronounced, obtained at the time of the threatened railway strike last June, and the hand of the German propagandist has been traceable in labor difficulties, major or minor, ever since.

While, however, these facts are now established beyond question, it cannot be contended that they constitute a full explanation of the present state of affairs in Spain. It is highly questionable, if the German propaganda in the country were to come to an end tomorrow, whether such an occurrence would lead, immediately or ultimately, to a general labor settlement throughout the land. One of the chief difficulties confronting the Spanish Government in dealing with the situation is the divorce which exists between the life of the people and what are regarded as practical politics. Spain is a country of tremendous political contrasts, and affords examples of all the extremes in politics, from the Anarchist of the most violent type to the Conservative in excelsis. During the last few years, the increasing Liberalism of the King, and the tendency displayed, in many quarters, to break with tradition, have given to the political world a clearer and more hopeful outlook; but the factors actually at work, in the present crisis, are very inadequately known, and it is thus far quite impossible to say what the outcome of it all will be. Monarchical Spain has never contemplated with satisfaction the presence of Republican Portugal over the border. And so there are wheels within wheels.

Public Safety Secure

WHAT might have happened in the United States if it had been taken unawares, say, two and a half years ago, as was Belgium, for instance, may be better imagined than described. What might have happened in the United States if war had been forced upon it two and a half years ago with a warning as short as that received by France and the United Kingdom, is something that can be guessed, approximately, in the light of the experience of those nations. The pluck of Belgium broke the force of the blow intended for France, and gave the United Kingdom an opportunity to rally its forces hastily for defense against the thoroughly organized war machinery of Germany. More than a month intervened, however, between the onslaught upon Liege and the reversal on the Marne, and in that time France and Great Britain had to grapple, not only with the foe in front, but with the fire in the rear, for the German system of espionage was menacing them on every side.

The United States has had two and a half years in which to learn something of the methods of Prussian warfare on land and sea. The American Nation has itself discovered and rendered many of these methods innocuous. To be forewarned is to be forearmed, and, while the Prussian spy may persist for some time within the territory of the latest country to enter the war, he and his works are now so well known as to be accounted far less dangerous than formerly. Although a state of war exists, and although the country may be engaged actively, and to the extent of its resources in men and munitions, overseas, on the oceans, and at home, in the greatest conflict the world has known, the domestic peace of the United States should not be disturbed. People will go about their vocations and their avocations as usual. There will probably be quite as much travel as usual. Traveling will, no doubt, be as safe and as comfortable as usual. Nothing should, and it is within bounds to say that nothing will, interfere with the movements of the people, or with the legitimate recreation and enjoyment of the people, in the East or West, North or South, on the coasts, or in the interior.

There is not, and there should not at any time be, ground for timidity in visiting the seashore. In Great Britain, which is insular, and naturally far less immune to attack from the sea than is the United States, or Canada, few, if any, people have avoided the wateringplaces, since the outbreak of the war, from any fear of bombardment.

There is not the least probability of a German invasion of the United States. No matter what the alarmists may say, the landing of a German force on the shores of that country is not rationally thinkable. Nor is there any likelihood that the coasts or cities of the United States will be bombarded. The war is not going to be fought in the waters or on the land embraced within the boundaries of the United States.

It will be an excellent thing if every citizen performs his duties, attends to his business, goes about his affairs, takes his vacation, and pursues his inclinations in full confidence, and in the consciousness of a right to virtually the same freedom of action to which he is entitled in time of peace. If he is needed by the country he will be called. Meanwhile, he can serve best by doing his part, and letting the Government manage the war. Public safety in the United States is secure.

Patriotism and Wheat

THERE are two sides to the present dispute, in Canada, over the rightness or wrongness, the patriotism or lack of patriotism, involved in the refusal of the wheat growers of the Dominion to accept the offer of the British Government for their grain. A good deal of feel-

ing has been aroused on the subject, and this is largely due to the intrusion of political partisanship into a purely economic question. Nobody in the United Kingdom and nobody in Canada, not carried away by partisan prejudice, will deny the right of the Canadian wheat growers to obtain the market price for their wheat whatever that may be. If afterward they are taxed to assist in paying for the wheat, that will be another matter. It is no test of their patriotism that they are unwilling to have a maximum price for their wheat dictated to them. The wheat growers of Canada, like all other citizens of the Dominion, taking them in the mass, draw a well-defined line of demarcation between their business affairs and their patriotism.

The Ottawa Citizen recently said editorially that the grain growers, presumably, knew their own business in refusing the offer, and that nobody had any right to tell them at what price to sell their grain, and this has been made the ground for the assumption, in certain quarters, that the newspaper named was in favor of granting Canadians the right to demand whatever they could get in return for services to the mother country. The Ottawa Citizen has always been a pronounced antagonist of the "profiteer" and the grafter. It was simply, in this instance, laying down an ethical proposition.

The Toronto Globe undertakes to divest the question of heat in order to view the case calmly and on its merits. It appears that the offer to the Canadian wheat growers differed essentially from the methods followed in carrying on similar dealings with the farmers of the United Kingdom and those of Australia and New South Wales, in which parts of the Empire only minimum prices were stipulated in the contract. The Western Canadian grain grower was asked to accept, not a minimum price, but a fixed price of \$1.30 per bushel for his wheat, which means 10 cents less at Manitoba points, 12 cents less in Saskatchewan, and 15 cents less in Alberta. "If," according to the Globe's way of putting it, "the market were to go higher by the time their crop of 1917 was ready to move forward to the head of the Lakes, the Western farmers, bound by such a bargain, would have no option but to accept the fixed and lower price of \$1.30 per bushel."

The difficulty, it would seem, has grown mostly out of a want of consideration for all the circumstances on the part of those engaged by the British Government to carry on the negotiations. The opportunities of the Western Canadian grain grower for obtaining ready markets and higher prices should have entered into the equation. To expect him, as a matter of patriotism, to surrender these opportunities is more than patriotism requires of other industries. In Eastern Canada the munition makers are earning extraordinary dividends, and nobody doubts their title to them, if they make honest munitions at fair prices. The wheat growers are equally entitled to as good prices as the general market affords, and to all legitimate profits. The tax on profits should go far toward insuring the Nation, and ultimately the Empire, their rights in the matter.

Mount Ararat

GREAT ARARAT, which shoulders its way some 17,000 feet up into the Armenian sky, and looks down on the lands of the "Tsar, the Sultan, and the Shah," although so truly the rallying point, as it were, for the Armenian people, is quite unknown to the native Armenians by this name. The people who actually dwell within sight of its great snow-capped dome, who look out towards it over the plain from Erivan, some thirty miles away to the north, or from the frontier mountain slopes away to the south, call it by a variety of names. If they are Armenians they call it "Massis"; if Turks, "Aghri Dagh," and if Persians, "Koh-i-Nuh," or the "Mountain of Noah." There are really, of course, two mountains, or, rather, there is one vast mass out of which rise two peaks, "their bases confluent at a height of 8800 feet, their summits about seven miles apart." Little Ararat, upon whose slopes it is that the territories of the three kingdoms actually meet, is some 4000 feet lower than its big brother; but none the less, with its 12,840 feet, it is "none so little."

The great bulk of the two mountains is curiously isolated. It rises on the north and east out of the plain of Aras, here some 2500 to 3000 feet above the sea, and on the southwest sinks to the plateau of Bayezid. It is only on the northwest that it is connected with any other mountains, and on this side a huge ridge, some 7000 feet high, links it up with a range of mountains running westward, and finally merging into the great range of the Bingöl Dagh or Northeastern Taurus.

Ararat, therefore, from its very position, would be likely to seize hold of the imagination of men, and there has grown up around its vast bulk a store of legend and tradition which is truly remarkable in extent and detail. The great mass of this lore concerns, as might be expected, the tradition that the top of Ararat was the resting place of the Ark. There are many tales of the valiant efforts made, from time to time, to climb the mountain in order to find the ark which men declared was, at times, clearly visible from the plain below. Sir John Mandeville, "of pious and veracious memory," as Lord Bryce puts it, in describing his travels eastward from Trebizond, speaks of a "Hille that men clepen Ararathe; but the Jews," he adds, "Clepen it Teneez, where Noes Schipp rested: and zit is upon that Montayne: and men may see it a ferr in cleer wedre." And then he goes on to say how men had been found who declared that they had climbed the mountain, and had "seen and touched the Shipp, and put here fyngres in the parties where the Feend went out when Noe seyde 'Benedicite.'" Sir John, however, insists that the assertions of such men are not to be credited, for no one had really ever climbed the mountain, nor ever could climb it, by reason of the "gret plente of Snow that is alweyes on that Montayne nouthen Somer/ne Winter; so that no man may gon up there: ne nevere man did, sithe the tyme of Noe: saf a Monk that be the grace of God broughte one of the Plankes down, that zit is in the Mynstre at the foot of the Montayne."

So, for many centuries, the top of Ararat did, indeed,

remain inaccessible. Even Sir John Mandeville's monk never really reached the top. The precious plank from the ark, which is still preserved in the treasury of Etchmiadzin, was vouchsafed to him as a reward for his persistent, devoted, but altogether vain efforts to accomplish his purpose. On the 27th of September, 1829, however, one Dr. Johann Jakob Parrot climbed Ararat, reached the "secret top" and set his feet at last on the "dome of eternal ice." Since then many people have climbed it. Many, too, have sought to describe the mountain; to convey some impression of the solitary grandeur of the great peak, wreathed about by day, as it always is, with ever-changing clouds, or as it is seen at night, when the clouds have vanished in the cooling air, and the mountain stands out ruggedly against the steel-blue darkness of the Eastern sky.

Notes and Comments

THOUGH war is a hard taskmaster, lovers of literature, in both the English and the French trenches, have snatched time to devote to the arts of peace. In the French lines Pierre Maurice Masson completed the correction of the proofs of his great work on Rousseau at odd leisure moments, and, somewhere along the British front, probably the smallest public library to be found in the world exists, or existed, in a trench within sixty yards of the German lines. The librarian spent his spare time alternately in preparing beverages for his men, advising them as to what books to read, and preparing for his own doctorate of literature in the London University.

THIS is hardly the season to test popular sentiment in the United States on Progressivism, as the forthcoming convention of the National Progressive Party in St. Louis probably aims to do. A little later, when the "regulars" shall have had their swing, and, perhaps, have failed to meet the expectations of the people, interest in Progressivism may be more general. Meanwhile, Matthew Hale should be encouraged in his efforts to keep up the National Progressive Party organization, for there is no telling how soon or how badly the Nation may need it.

It is not the first time in English history that the Government has stopped the Sunday postal service and then hurriedly continued it, on realizing the commotion they had caused. In 1850 Lord Ashley persuaded a majority of the House of Commons to ask Queen Victoria to stop the Sunday delivery of letters. The Queen so disliked the measure that, so it was confidentially told Rowland Hill, she felt strongly inclined not to comply. The order was, however, issued. But, not more than a fortnight from its enforcement, such an agitation arose that the Government was compelled to grant a Commission of Inquiry. Lord Ashley found himself the most unpopular man in the Kingdom. Abuse was not spared him. "It requires," he wrote, "either strong shoulders or an ass's skin to bear the strokes." The commission decided in favor of the original régime, and the pacified country returned, to the enjoyment of its Sunday letters in September, 1850. The abolition had come into force in June.

MANY people who would see the motion picture advanced as representing art are hoping for the time when the spotlight will be taken off the star. This is a laudable aspiration, but the forever spotlighted star is not the crowning defect of the picture show of today. The unspotlighted director who is guided by low standards of morality, and by even lower standards of humor, is the person who is retarding the natural and wholesome development of this form of entertainment.

"It is a necessity for the future of the nation that it should raise the estimation in which the profession of teaching is held, reward it more adequately with money and with prospects, and attract into it the best men and women." Such a statement, by no less an authority than Lord Haldane, is as timely as it is welcome. The world has taken a long time to shake itself free from the tradition of the poor clerk, the dominie, and the dame school; but it is making increasingly rapid strides at the present time towards this end. The sooner it is reached the better for all concerned.

ALASKA cost the United States only 2 cents an acre. Yet, while Russia was a friendly neighbor in the '60s, and preferred selling its unproductive territory in America to the United States rather than to any other Nation, it really made no sacrifice. It is the old, old story of a real estate transaction in which one party is a great deal more eager to sell than the other party is to buy. Amid such conditions land is worth only what it will bring. In passing, it might be said that Russia has never expressed dissatisfaction with the trade. This is not saying that she is indifferent when she learns how much wealth her former possession has poured into the United States in the last fifty years.

THE Missouri Legislature was recently asked by the parents, a couple in Nodaway county, to bestow names upon twin daughters born on Washington's birthday, and it good-naturedly complied by resolving that one be called Martha and the other Georgia. It ought to be said, however, that the Legislature did not take this action until it was just on the point of sine die adjournment.

"YAMHILL" may not be the prettiest name in the world for a street, but the city that can claim it should pride itself, at least, on the possession of a street with a name removed from the commonplace. "Yamhill" is the name of a street in Portland, Ore., and the reformers of street nomenclature there are seeking to give the thoroughfare one of the names that are attached to a very large proportion of all the streets in the United States. "Yamhill" is a name of local historical interest in Portland; it is a positive relief from the pervading monotony, and it is pleasant to find that a "Yamhill" party has arisen to defend it.